

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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Vol IV No 119

19 June 1984

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ABE REPORTS ON SOVIET RELATIONS, GULF WAR

OW190217 Tokyo KYODO in English 0206 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe predicted Tuesday the Soviet Union will continue a "hardline" foreign policy under the initiative of Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Abe also said in a report that the activities of Mikhail Gorbachev should be watched closely in connection with the health problem of Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, indicating Japan's view that the young Politburo member was a key figure in the Kremlin's succession problem. The foreign minister submitted the report to Tuesday's Cabinet ministers meeting on security, which covered the latest international situation including the East-West relations, the Gulf war and disarmament.

On the Soviet Union, Abe also said under the Chernenko leadership the roles of leaders of their respective fields, like Gromyko and Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov, have substantially increased. Abe also noted that Gorbachev was believed to be in a position of "second secretary" of the Communist Party, next to Chernenko.

Abe's report took a pessimistic view of the prospect for the easing of the East-West relations as well as the promotion of disarmament. "Although both the United States and the Soviet Union would hold the basic stance seeking dialogue, there would be little chance of improvement in the near future in the East-West relations as a whole," the report said.

The foreign minister welcomed a limited ceasefire in the 45-month Iran-Iraq war, brought about through efforts by United Nations secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The agreement was unlikely to lead to a total ceasefire overnight, but it could be a chance for further de-escalation of the war depending on future efforts, the report said. Japan will continue to endeavor on its own to create an environment conducive to a peaceful solution to the Gulf war, Abe said.

JAPAN SEEKS GULF CEASE-FIRE TEAM PARTICIPATION

OW190111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0102 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- Japan is consulting with the United Nations Secretariat on possible inclusion of a Japanese official in a U.N. team to monitor a limited ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war, a top Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

The U.N. decided last weekend to dispatch two team, one each to Iran and Iraq, to check how they were keeping a promise not to attack civilian population centers. Each team is made up of one office from the U.N. Secretariat and three military officers from the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). The Foreign Ministry official said members of the team to go to Iran, however, had not been fixed and that Tehran was reluctant to accept the mission at this stage.

In view of the situation, the official said, Japan still hoped that a Japanese personnel at the U.N. would become a member of the monitoring team to Iran. The official said the U.N. Secretariat highly rated Japan's efforts to halt the 45-month Gulf war as one of the factors contributing to the achievement of the partial ceasefire.



The Secretariat has conveyed to Tokyo its hope that Japan would play some role, if possible, in the monitoring problems, the official, who asked not to be named, said. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe has been taking personal peace initiative, which included realizing visits to Tokyo by Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz separately early this year.

Japan depends on crude shipped through the vital Persian Gulf for about 65 percent of its total oil imports.

NAKASONE SEES DIM PROSPECTS FOR U.S.-USSR TIES

OW191257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday he could see no bright prospects for improved U.S.-Soviet relations despite President Ronald Reagan's efforts for a dialogue with Moscow. In a videotaped television interview, Nakasone said: "Like the Americans and French say, the Soviet Union is like a bear in hibernation and won't come out." He said Japan will continue to demand the Soviet Union return four northern islands it seized after World War II. "The Soviet Union is a hard negotiator. Therefore, we have to come to understand each other," he said, indicating the need for expanded exchanges of parliamentarians, businessmen and men of culture.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY MISSION TO VISIT IN AUTUMN

OW190203 Tokyo KYODO in English 0151 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- a Soviet parliamentary mission is likely to visit Japan this autumn to resume Russo-Japanese parliamentary exchanges for the first time in about four-and-a-half years. Members of the Soviet mission and the timing of its visit will be decided later through diplomatic channels.

This follows a tentative decision by lower house Steering Committee members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party to invite such a Soviet delegation. The lower house Steering Committee will finalize the decision for the invitation probably later this week. In view of Japanese Diet business and other official schedules, the Soviet mission is expected to visit this autumn.

A scheduled visit by a Soviet parliamentary mission was called off in January 1980 in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. But the Soviet Union sounded out Japan Socialist Party leader Masashi Ishibashi on resumption of visits when he was in Moscow earlier this year. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov had also asked the president and speaker of Japan's both upper and lower houses to study the issue. Opposition parties already agreed to invite a Soviet parliamentary mission to Japan at the lower house committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIM'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

## DPRK-Bulgaria Treaty

SK181026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 17 (KCNA) -- A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic [BPR] and a general agreement on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation till 2000 between the Governments of the DPRK and the BPR were signed today in Sofia.

The DPRK-BPR treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The general agreement on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation till 2000 between the Governments of the DPRK and the BPR was signed by Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the BPR Council of Ministers.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-mok, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Ha Tong-yun, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the BPR.

Present there on the opposite side were Comrade Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and foreign minister; Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front; Comrade Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Dimitur Stanishev and Emil Khristov, members and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; Comrade Georgi Karamanov, member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of consumer goods production and commerce; and Comrade Vasil Khubchev, BPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

## Zhivkov Pays Return Call

SK180829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on June 17 paid a return call on Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with Comrade Todor Zhivkov and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Zhivkov Hosts Luncheon

SK180332 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pravets June 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, arranged a luncheon today in Pravets in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

## 17 Jun Talks

SK180836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 17 (KCNA) -- Talks were held again in Sofia on June 17 between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

At the talks Comrade Kim Il-song invited Comrade Todor Zhivkov to visit our country. Comrade Todor Zhivkov accepted this invitation with pleasure.

Present at the talks on our side were the members of the party and state delegation Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-mok, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Ha Tong-yun, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Comrade Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and foreign minister; Comrade P. Kubadinski, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front; Comrade Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Dimitur Stanishev and Emil Khristov, members, and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; Comrade Georgi Karamanov, member of the BCP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of consumer goods production and commerce; Comrade Vasil Khubchev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the DPRK. The talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

## Tour of Pravets Museum

SK181013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pravets June 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, visited the history museum in Pravets this morning.



The members and suite members of the DPRK party and state delegation went there together with him. He was accompanied by Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and other Bulgarian party and government cadres and leading functionaries of Sofia provincial and Pravets city party and government bodies.

When Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the museum, in company with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a large number of people with flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers in their hands warmly welcomed him, sending up the enthusiastic cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Friendship."

Members of the Pioneers' Organisation presented him with fragrant flowers.

Comrade Kim Il-song saw round the museum, while being explained about the revolutionary struggle of the Bulgarian people. Seeing the products of the electronic plant in Pravets, he congratulated the workers here on the success they have scored in socialist construction, upholding the line and policies of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

He left the following handwriting at the museum: "Invincible is the struggle of the masses of people for freedom and liberation. The revolutionary cause of the Bulgarian people will win victory after victory under the leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Kim Il-song, June 17, 1984."

He left a souvenir at the history museum in Pravets.

#### Visit To Zhivkov Home

SK181017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pravets June 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, this afternoon visited the old home of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic [BPR], in Pravets. The members and suite members of the DPRK party and state delegation went there together with him.

When Comrade Kim Il-song arrived there, a large crowd of people enthusiastically welcomed him, waving high miniature flags and bunches of flowers and bursting into the cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song" "Friendship" and "Eternal friendship."

He was warmly met by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in front of the old home.

Present there to meet him were Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR, and other Bulgarian party and government cadres and cadres of Sofia Province and Pravets City.

A member of the Pioneers' Organisation and a woman presented him with a longevity plant "Zdravets" and bunches of fragrant flowers, wishing him good health and a long life.

Comrade Kim Il-song was shown round the old home of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and posed for a photograph with him in token of visit to it.

He left the following letters at the old home of Comrade Todor Zhivkov: "Todor Zhivkov, a son of the great Bulgarian people and a distinguished figure of the international communist and working-class movements. Kim Il-song, June 17, 1984."

#### Kim Becomes Honorary Citizen

SK181035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pravets June 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today visited Pravets City, native place of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He was accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Flags of Korea and Bulgarian were fluttering on the street lamp poles and revolutionary Korean songs were ringing out ceaselessly from loudspeakers in the city. Put up in the streets were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Pravets citizens of various strata turned out to the streets from early morning with portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov and flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers.

A car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov arrived at the entrance to the welcome route. That moment, the thunderous cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song" "Warm welcome to dear Comrade Kim Il-song" "Friendship" and "Eternal friendship" burst forth from among the welcomers.

Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the car and cordially waved to the cheering crowds. He was warmly met by the first secretary of the Sofia Provincial Party Committee who is a member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and other leading functionaries of Sofia Province and Pravets City Party and power bodies.

Arriving there together with Comrade Kim Il-song were the members and suite members of the DPRK party and state delegation. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and other Bulgarian party and government cadres.

At the intersection in front of the history museum in Pravets young men and women presented big bread and salt on a tray to Comrade Kim Il-song, offered a toast to him in congratulation of his visit to Pravets and presented him with fragrant flowers.

The chairman of the City People's Council informed Comrade Kim Il-song that the city people's council adopted a decision on awarding the title of honorary citizenship of Pravets and a key of Pravets to him, and then presented a key of Pravets, the gold ticket of honorary citizen of Pravets and the certificate of honorary citizenship of Pravets.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this, conveyed the militant greetings of the Korean people to the Pravets citizens and wished the working people in the city greater success in the revolution and construction. Members of the Pioneers' Organization in red neckerchiefs presented fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song congratulating him on the conferment of the title of honorary citizenship of Pravets.

The first secretary of the Pravets City Party Committee presented a new electronic industrial product made in Pravets city to comrade Kim Il-song, wishing him good health and a long life.

Comrade Kim Il-song left a souvenir at the city.



## Zhivkov Gift to Kim

SK181550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was conveyed on June 17.

## Kim Meets Bulgarian Family

SK181548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today received Georgy Anastasov, former principal of the "Kim Il-song Institute" in Bulgaria, and his wife and Vasilka Nikiforova whom he met during his visit to Bulgaria in 1956, and her family. Georgy Anastasov and Vasilka Nikiforova presented Comrade Kim Il-song with bouquets of fragrant flowers which they had prepared with great care.

Looking back with deep emotions upon the day 25 years ago when he met Comrade Kim Il-song while visiting Korea in 1959, Georgy Anastasov showed him the souvenir picture he had posed for with him that day. Recalling with a thousand emotions the visit of Comrade Kim Il-song to the "Kim Il-song Institute" which was located at Bankya near Sofia in June 1956, he told Comrade Kim Il-song that the then teachers of the institute vividly remember that impressive day.

Vasilka Nikiforova said she would always remember the honour of having presented a bouquet of flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song when he visited Bulgaria in June 1956.

As Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, when Comrade Kim Il-song visits Bulgaria, even mountains and rivers, trees and grass of Bulgaria greet him, she said with joy.

Expressing joy at meeting Georgy Anastasov and his wife and Vasilka Nikiforova's family, Comrade Kim Il-song kindly invited them to visit Korea.

They offered a toast to Comrade Kim Il-song, wholeheartedly wishing him good health and a long life. Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with them and presented gifts to them.

## Departure From Sofia

SK181558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Sofia on June 17 by special train after successfully concluding an official goodwill visit to Bulgaria at the head of the party and state delegation.

Comrade Kim Il-song was cordially seen off by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the state Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and leading cadres of the Bulgarian Party and state. The members of the party and state delegation of the DPRK and suite members also left.

Comrade P. Kubadinski, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, and other cadres left to accompany Comrade Kim Il-song to the Bulgarian border. Sofia was in a warm farewell atmosphere,

Portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov were put up and flags of the two countries hung in the Sofia central railway station compound and plaza. Seen there were streamers reading "Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, bon voyage" and so on.

The railway station compound and plaza were packed with a large number of working people, school youth and children.

Present at the railway station to see off Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria; Comrade Dobri Dzurov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense; Comrade Yordan Yotov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO; Comrade Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Comrade Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Comrade Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and foreign minister; and other members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, secretaries of the party Central Committee, vice-presidents of the State Council of Bulgaria, and other cadres.

When Comrade Kim Il-song in company with Comrade Todor Zhivkov appeared in the station plaza, the crowds raised the cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Friendship!"

Grand farewell function took place at the plaza. The national anthems of the DPRK and the BPR were played. Comrade Kim Il-song in company with Comrade Todor Zhivkov reviewed a guard of honor of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Lovely children of Bulgaria presented bunches of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song in the railway station compound. Children of DPRK Embassy officials in Sofia presented flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Comrade Kim Il-song bid farewell to Bulgarian party and state cadres. He shook hands with and warmly hugged Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Comrade Kim Il-song went aboard the train waving to the crowds in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic cheers and left Sofia.

#### Stop in Border City

SK182221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Ruse June 18 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 18 passed through Ruse, a border city of Bulgaria, on his way to Bucharest leading the party and state delegation for an official goodwill visit to Romania.

The members of the party and state delegation and suite members also passed through the city.

Comrade P. Kubadinski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, and other cadres accompanied Comrade Kim Il-song to the border to see him off. Korean Ambassador to Bulgaria Ha Tong-yun also came. Ruse city was in a festive atmosphere from early morning.

Put up on the facade of the railway station building and in its compound were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The railway station compound was crowded with thousands of welcomers with flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers in their hands. When the special train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the railway station compound, the crowds raised the cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song."

A woman in beautiful national costume presented a bunch of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and made a bow.

Comrade Kim Il-song was greeted by the first secretary of the Ruse Provincial Party Committee of Bulgaria and other leading functionaries of the local party and power bodies. He had a talk with the cadres at the lounge. He went out of the lounge, waving to the welcoming crowds, and exchanged warm farewells with Bulgarian party and state cadres who came to Ruse from Sofia to see him off and leading functionaries of party and power bodies in Ruse Province and Ruse city, got on the train and left Ruse railway station.

#### Message to Zhivkov

SK190418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of thanks on June 18 to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, upon leaving Bulgaria after successful conclusion of an official goodwill visit.

The message reads: With a deep regret at parting, our party and state delegation leaves your country after successfully concluding its visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic. While staying in your country we spent pleasant and beneficial days amid a warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded by you, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian Government and people.

Leaving your country, I extend deep thanks once again to you, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the government and people for the warm reception and cordial hospitality accorded our delegation as if it were a real brother and for the invariable and active support to and solidarity with our people in socialist construction and in the cause of national reunification.

The Bulgarian visit of the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become an epochal occasion in consolidating and developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries on to a new higher stage on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are very satisfied with the results of our visit to Bulgaria.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to wholeheartedly wish the industrious and talented Bulgarian people greater success in their future struggle to implement the theses of the 12th party congress and to build an advanced socialist society under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by you.



FOREIGN MEDIA CITED ON KIM VISIT TO HUNGARY

SK181535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- Foreign mass media are widely reporting the visit of the party and state delegation led by the great leader President Kim Il-song to Hungary and Yugoslavia. The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG June 10 in an editorial article noted that the Hungarian visit of Comrade Kim Il-song was a particularly significant event in their bilateral relations and the strengthening of mutual cooperation between Hungary and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will contribute to the consolidation of the unity of the socialist countries. Other Hungarian papers MACYAR HIRLAP and NEPSZAVA carried similar articles.

The GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND gave an account of talks between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Janos Kadar, and the Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU, the Afghan paper TRUTH OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION, Libyan mass media and the Ethiopian paper ETHIOPIAN HERALD reported the talks from June 8 to 10.

An account of a banquet was given on June 9 and 11 by the Cuban paper TRABAJADORES, the Tanzanian paper, UHURU, Afghan radio, the Ghanaian papers GHANA TIMES and PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC and Central African radio.

The Romanian paper SCINTEIA reported the Hungarian visit of President Kim Il-song and the Bulgarian paper ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME, the Syrian paper AL-BA'TH, the Vietnamese paper HANOI MOI, the Iranian papers ETTELA'AT and KAYHAN, the Thai paper BANGKOK POST, the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY, radio and MONTSAME, and Spanish radio reported it from June 7 to 10.

The Lebanese paper AL-SHARQ June 12 in an article on the Yugoslav visit of President Kim Il-song said the Yugoslav people most warmly welcomed him who has made contributions to the unity and development of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Syrian papers AL-BA'TH and ATH-THAWRAH, the SYRIAN NEWS AGENCY, radio and television and the Central African radio, Tanzanian news agency SHIHATA and papers UHURU and DAILY NEWS reported about a grand banquet arranged by the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in honor of President Kim Il-song and the speech of President Kim Il-song at the banquet from June 10 to 12.

The Yugoslav visit of President Kim Il-song was reported from June 9 to 12 by XINHUA, TASS, ADN, TANJUG, the Bulgarian papers RABOTNICHESKO DELO, NARODNA MLADEZH, news agency, radio and television, the Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU, the CZECHOSLOVAK papers RUDE PRAVO and PRACE, the Spanish paper A.B.C., the Romanian papers SCINTEIA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI, the Ethiopian paper ETHIOPIAN HERALD, the Indian papers PATRIOT and TIMES OF INDIA, Bangladesh television, Afghan and Algerian radios, and the Japanese papers MINICHI SHIMBUN, SANKEI SHIMBUN and ASAHI SHIMBUN.

GDR PEOPLE'S CHAMBER RATIFIES DPRK AGREEMENT

SK181059 Pyongyang KNCA in English 1053 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- The 9th meeting of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic which was held in Berlin on June 15 ratified the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic, according to an ADN report.

Explaining the treaty at the meeting of the People's Chamber, Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, said that the treaty reflects the readiness of the two countries to cooperate with each other in executing foreign policies and the determination of the two countries to make all efforts against the imperialists' policy of confrontation and arms buildup and to contribute to averting from mankind the danger of the nuclear annihilation.

The two countries regarded strict observance of the ban on the threat or use of force in settling international disputed issues as main prerequisite for preserving peace and security in Europe, Asia and the world at large, he said.

The treaty, he said, demonstrates the firm determination of the two peoples to make possible efforts to defend world peace, safeguard the socialist gains and support the struggle of the people for national liberation, the consolidation of independence and social progress and their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism.

The treaty formed a solid basis for further developing the all-round cooperation between the two states and the peoples of the German Democratic Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said, and declared: The GDR supported the policy of People's Korea to independently and peacefully unify the country, demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and gave unqualified backing to the constructive proposals of People's Korea for replacing the 1953 Armistice Agreement in Korea with a peace agreement.

#### MINISTER'S REMARKS ON STUDENTS' DEATHS VIEWED

SK190459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet defence minister on June 11 in a report to the Defence Commission of the Puppet National Assembly on the death of pressganged students described the forcible conscription as "voluntary one" and most cases of their death as "suicide" and the rest as "accidental firing." Denouncing this, papers Sunday carried commentaries.

A commentary of NODONG SINMUN titled "Is It 'Suicide'?" says this is a preposterous assertion quite contradictory to fact and a trick to conceal the truth. The author of the commentary says:

It is not the first time that we hear the problem of students who were killed after drafted into the puppet army. When the South Korean students lodged a strong protest against the killing of students involved in the anti-fascist struggle for democracy in the puppet army, the puppet Defence Ministry said they died by "accidents during training." But, now the puppet defence minister described the death of many students as "suicide", gainsaying its earlier announcement.

This shows that the puppets are employing third-rate tactics to conceal the truth. If the students joined the army "voluntarily", why did they commit suicide when their service term was coming to a close? Their death is not a "suicide" but a murder by the puppets. As for the students who allegedly committed "suicide" while serving in the puppet army, they were all patriotic students who had taken the lead in the anti-fascist struggle for democracy and had been expelled from the campus and pressganged into the army by the puppet clique in a bid to stifle the mounting struggle for democracy in the campus. The Chon Tu-hwan clique must know that they can cover up the truth with no fabrication.



KIM HWAN MEETS CHINESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION

SK182227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kim Hwan on June 18 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by its Vice-Chairman Wei Jianxing. Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions Kim Yong-nam and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN ATTENDS TOKYO PERFORMANCE

SK180821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 15 (KNS-KCNA) -- The Kumgangsan opera troupe gave the last performance of the opera "Wish of Mother" before a large audience at the Asakusa Public Hall in Tokyo on June 12. The performance was appreciated by Chairman Han Tok-su, First Vice-Chairman Yi Chin-kyu and Vice-Chairman Yi Kye-baek of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and Korean residents in Japan and Japanese people.

"Wish of Mother" is Chongnyon's first opera product. It impressively depicts a Korean woman in Japan; she fights courageously not bending her patriotic principle till she dies leaving a will to her son who does not cease his just struggle in prison in the teeth of the fascist outrages of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique deeply trusting in his unshaken constancy.

Since June last year when the Kumgangsan opera troupe gave the first performance of this opera to mark the 13th Congress of Chongnyon, it has given 99 performances in different parts of Japan from Hokkaido to Kyushu, fostering hatred for the puppet clique's bestial suppression among the audiences numbering 110,000 and greatly contributing to increasing the number of supporters to and sympathizers with Korean reunification.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT MEETS AMBASSADOR KANG MAN-SU

SK152215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on June 11 met Kang Man-su, Korean ambassador to his country.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to the Egyptian president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the dearest brother, who is on his historical foreign trip. He wished the great leader enormous success in his foreign trip.

Stressing that the Arab Republic of Egypt supports the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he declared that his country would further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the DPRK. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

HO TAM ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA FOR VISIT

SK180529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arrived in Addis Ababa on June 15 for a visit to Socialist Ethiopia as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He was met at the airport by Legesse Asfaw, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, member of the Executive Committee, and head of the Organisational Department of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and other cadres. The special envoy published an arrival statement at the airport.

He said Korea and Socialist Ethiopia, though far away from each other geographically, firmly forged the bonds of friendship on the road against imperialism and for independence and socialism and are supporting and cooperating closely with each other.

Referring to the great successes registered by the Socialist Ethiopian people in the struggle for firmly defending the gains of the revolution and building a new Ethiopia after the victory of the revolution, he said the Korean people rejoice at the successes achieved by the Ethiopian people as their own and sincerely wish them greater success in the future.

He expressed deep thanks to the government and people of Socialist Ethiopia for their active support to the socialist construction of the Korean people and to their cause of national reunification and manifested the belief that his visit would make positive contributions to further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

That day the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Socialist Ethiopia arranged a banquet in honour of the special envoy.

Calls on Mengistu

SK181051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on a visit to Socialist Ethiopia as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called on June 15 on Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman.

The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the special envoy to convey his and the Ethiopian people's warm greetings to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of the friendly relations between Socialist Ethiopia and Korea.

He fully supported all the proposals put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification.

He wholeheartedly wished Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life, representing the ardent desire of his own and the entire people of Socialist Ethiopia. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

NONALIGNED IRRIGATION EXPERTS MEET IN PYONGYANG

## Foreign Delegations Arrive

SK160505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- The foreign delegations and delegates arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by plane to attend the meeting of irrigation experts of coordinators of the non-aligned countries for food and agriculture.

They were: a delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by G.R. Choudhury, chairman of the Water Development Board of the Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Food Control of Bangladesh; delegate of the Republic of Cameroon Justin Ngassam, technical councillor of the Ministry of Agriculture of Cameroon; a delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Jose R. Font Zerquera, national director of the Ministry of Agriculture of Cuba; a Socialist Ethiopian delegation headed by Kefyalew Achamyeleh, deputy commissioner of the National Water Resources Commission of Socialist Ethiopia; a delegation of the Republic of Guinea headed by Alhousseny Fofana, member of the Military Committee for National Redressment and minister of agriculture of Guinea; a delegation of the Republic of India headed by Pritam Singh, chairman of the Central Water Commission of India; a delegation of the Republic of Iraq headed by Husayn' Abid 'Awn, chairman of the State Organisation for Underground Water of the Ministry of Irrigation of Iraq; a delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Ruiz Fernando Mayor Gonzalez; state secretary in charge of agricultural irrigation of the Ministry of Agriculture of Mozambique; delegate of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka W. P. R. B. Wichremasinghe; delegate of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan Ibrahim Hamad Mohamed, director [words indistinct] of irrigation of the Sudan; a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Mir 'Abdul Ghafur Rahim, general director of a department of the Ministry of Irrigation of Afghanistan; a delegation of the People's Republic of Angola headed by Pedro Garcia Antonio, irrigation and water drainage expert of the Ministry of Agriculture of Angola; a delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Justin Gnidehou, minister of rural development and cooperative action of Benin; a delegation of the Republic of Burundi headed by Kayengeyenge, general director of the Institute of Geography of the Presidential Office of Burundi; a delegation of the Central African Republic headed by Jean-Privat Mbaye, director general of a department of the Ministry of Rural Development of Central Africa; delegate of the People's Republic of the Congo Pascal Evoundi; delegate of the Republic of Ghana Kwabena Wiafe, deputy chief executive of the Irrigation Development Authority of Ghana; a delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Raymond Bernard Latchman-Singh, deputy director of a department of the Ministry of Agriculture of Guyana; a delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Hoseyn Mirnezami; delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Nasiruddin Ansari, deputy director general of the Department of Irrigation, Hydrology and Meteorology of Nepal; delegate of the Republic of Nicaragua Elpidio Tijerino Molina, director of a department of the Ministry of Development of Agriculture and Stockbreeding and Reform of Farmland of Nicaragua; delegate of the Republic of Senegal Madio Fall, engineer of the Ministry of Irrigation; delegate of the Democratic Republic of Somalia Mohamud Mohamed Tifow; a delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by 'Abd al-Rahman Madani, minister of irrigation of Syria; a delegation of the Republic of Upper Volta headed by Seydou Traore, minister of rural development of Upper Volta; delegate of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Muhammed Said Maktari, general director of a department of the Ministry of Agriculture; a delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by S. Geza, director of a department of the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development of Zimbabwe, and a delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Stefan Godeanu, deputy director general of a department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Romania.



Delegate of the Group of 77 in Rome Joseph Tchicaya, chairman of the Group of 77 in Rome; and delegate of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation H. Tsutsui, deputy representative of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation; also attended.

Earlier, on June 12, a delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Langsi Xayvisit, director of a department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Cooperatives of Laos, arrived.

#### Opening of Meeting Reported

SK170854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- The meeting of irrigation experts of the coordinators of non-aligned countries for food and agriculture opened in Pyongyang on the morning of June 16.

The meeting was attended by delegations or delegates from Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cuba, Socialist Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Iraq, Korea, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Ghana, Guyana, Iran, Laos, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Syria, Upper Volta, Vietnam, Democratic Yemen and Zimbabwe, and the delegate of the Group of 77 in Rome and the delegate of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization.

Pritam Singh, head of the delegation of India, the chairman-state of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit Conference, made an opening address at the meeting. He expressed gratitude to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for hosting this meeting and for the excellent arrangements made for the conference and for the delegates. He said that the DPRK Government made achievements in the field of water resources development.

Saying the DPRK's achievements have no doubt drawn inspiration from the sagacious leadership of President Kim Il-song, he stressed: It is thus befitting that we should be meeting here today in this great land and in this beautiful modern capital city.

I have no doubt that during the discussions in the next few days, we shall all find that we have much to learn from each other and much to share to our mutual benefit and advancement. I also hope that this will lead to more meaningful and closer cooperation between the non-aligned countries.

Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier and chairman of the Agricultural Commission, made a welcome address at the opening meeting. Noting that the irrigation and drainage in the rural economy is one of the most important issues to be solved preferentially in the developing countries, he said: Taking advantage of the crisis of food and agriculture that the developing countries are facing, the imperialists are selling the irrigation facilities and technology at a dear price to satisfy their interests and furthering their efforts to put the developing countries back into the grip of domination and subjugation with food as a weapon.

The successful solution of the pressing problems of food and agriculture now confronting the non-aligned and other developing countries requires them to carry out vigorously irrigation and drainage construction and effectively utilize water resources in the food production on the principle of individual or collective self-reliance.

Exchanges of such experiences among the developing countries will make a great contribution to the agricultural development of each country, he said, and declared: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will faithfully observe its national and international commitments to such cooperation and is ready to offer sincere assistance to all the countries in need of our experience and technology.

Then congratulatory speeches were made at the meeting by head of the Benin delegation Justin Gnidehou, minister of rural development and cooperative action of Benin; head of the Syrian delegation 'Abd ar-Rahman Madani, minister of irrigation of Syria; head of the Upper Voltese delegation Seydou Traore, minister of rural development of Upper Volta; and delegate of the Group of 77 in Rome Joseph Tchicaya, chairman of the Group of 77 in Rome.

The issues of sharing the successes and experiences of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of irrigation and drainage and of strengthening cooperation between them in this field were adopted as the agenda items of the meeting.

In the afternoon the meeting entered into discussion of the successes and experiences of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of irrigation and drainage. Delegates of many countries took the floor at the meeting.

Pritam Singh, head of the Indian delegation, stressed the importance of minor irrigation projects in extending the irrigated area. He said that India has prepared a perspective plan for irrigation construction and will create minor irrigation projects and additional storage reservoirs of a large-scale to increase the irrigation area to the maximum.

Justin Ngassam, delegate of Cameroon, said that though large-scale irrigation construction requires much fund, manpower and technology, a correct policy and people's enthusiasm are more important. He pointed out that if the government of each country works out a correct policy and mobilizes technicians, it will be able to develop and utilize water resources.

Bernard Koundiano, member of the Guinean delegation, said that in order to increase agricultural production, it is important to widely introduce good experience and successes of other countries in this field.

Sultan Mohammad Data, head of the Pakistan delegation, noted that now in Pakistan much water is stored and supplied to many areas, and said that it is necessary to give precedence to water investigation, designing and technical measures.

Yun Yong-sop, head of the DPRK delegation, said one of the important ways for developing agriculture and increasing grain production in our country is to develop water resources and make a rational utilization of them.

He said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a policy of pushing ahead with irrigation projects and the work of afforestation and water conservancy simultaneously in accomplishing irrigation to suit the natural and geographical conditions and specific features of our country and a policy of combining the large irrigation river projects with the minor ones.

To carry through the policies, the Government of the DPRK saw to it that the large irrigation river projects were undertaken at state expense and the minor ones done by cooperative farms with their own efforts with the technical assistance as well as manual assistance by the state.



In recent years our people have vigorously implemented the government's five-point policy of nature-remaking, with the result that irrigation projects on the 100,000 hectares of non-paddy fields have been conducted in a little more than five months, and one more 100,000 hectares of non-paddy fields were finished in irrigation through the extensive projects of building wells, water bags and pipes in all parts of the country in accordance with the policy of making revolution in the development of underground water.

The area under irrigation per 100 hectares of our arable land is 70 hectares. All the proud achievements of our country in irrigation are attributable to the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who have paid deep attention to agriculture and wisely led the enormous undertaking for irrigation in the rural economy with a view to providing our people with a more affluent, happy life, he remarked.

G.R. Choudhury, head of the Bangladesh delegation, in reference to the importance of cooperation between nations in developing the field of irrigation and drainage, expressed the belief that the current meeting would contribute to strengthening cooperation among non-aligned countries in the field of irrigation and drainage.

Kayengeyenge, head of the Burundi delegation, noted that the Government of Burundi attaches primary importance to agricultural development and self-sufficiency in food, and said that the current meeting is of weighty significance in solving this problem.

Kefyalew Achamyelch, head of the Socialist Ethiopian delegation, noted that his country will promote a plan of irrigation projects at various stages, largely depending on international cooperation. He said he believes he would learn a lot of experience at the current meeting.

The meeting continues.

#### Administration Council Banquet

SK170841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council arranged a banquet last evening at the People's Palace of Culture for foreign delegations and delegates to the meeting of irrigation experts of the coordinators of non-aligned countries for food and agriculture.

Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier and chairman of the Agricultural Commission, made a speech at the banquet. If we exchange with each other successes and experience gained in irrigation and take effective measures at the current meeting to cooperate with each other economically and technically, it will greatly help towards the development of each non-aligned country in agriculture and in this course mutual understanding and friendship will be deepened and the bonds of solidarity strengthened, he pointed out.

Head of the Guinean delegation Alhousseny Fofana, member of the Military Committee for National Redressment and minister of agriculture of Guinea, spoke next. We are well aware of the enormous successes and experience the Korean people have gained in irrigation under the wise guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il and these successes greatly help towards all the non-aligned countries, he said.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of the heads of state of the countries who sent delegates to the meeting.

#### NODONG SINMUN Hails Meeting

SK161615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- Papers today print editorials hailing the meeting of irrigation experts of coordinators of the non-aligned countries for food and agriculture which opened here today.

The editorial of NODONG SINMUN titled "Greetings to the Meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators of the Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture" says that at the meeting non-aligned and developing nations will exchange successes and experiences in irrigation and discuss concrete ways to intensify cooperation in this field.

It goes on: The meeting which attracts great expectation and attention of the peoples of non-aligned and developing nations will greatly contribute to the increase of agricultural production; it will put forward practical propositions to extend and strengthen cooperation between non-aligned and developing nations in irrigation on the principle of individual and collective self-reliance, the editorial notes.

The food and agricultural problem is a task of prime urgency facing the non-aligned and developing countries in the building of a new society. If the non-aligned and developing countries are to smoothly solve this problem for the present, they should intensify cooperation in this field on the principle of individual and collective self-reliance. It is of particular importance to develop cooperation in the field of irrigation in order to solve water problem, one of decisive factors for the solution of the food and agricultural problem.

Our country's experience shows that even if these countries fail to set out in mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture at once, they can rapidly increase grain output, if only they have a well-regulated irrigation system established.

In Korea the whole country and entire people have turned out to carry into effect "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; she has completed irrigation, does farming on a scientific and technical basis as required by the chuche method of farming so as to reap bumper crops every year despite world-wide economic fluctuation and continued abnormal weather.

It is an effective way of powerfully accelerating the struggle to build an independent and prosperous, new society for the non-aligned and developing countries to solve matters in economic construction through South-South cooperation. Experience eloquently proves this. The economic and technical cooperation between these countries must be a sincere help conducive to unity on the principles of independence, equality, mutual benefits, non-interference in other's internal affairs and mutual accommodation. Only then will these countries be able to effectively use funds, techniques, facilities and materials in irrigation, too, and extend and develop exchange and cooperation in this field.

The DPRK, one of the coordinators of the non-aligned countries for food and agriculture, will always honestly discharge its responsibility and duty and make all efforts to extend and develop unity and cooperation with the non-aligned countries and strengthen the Non-aligned Movement in the future, too.

#### Second-Day Session Held

SK181044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- Chong Yong-pong, member of the DPRK delegation, spoke at the second-day sitting of the meeting of irrigation experts of the coordinators of non-aligned countries for food and agriculture which is open here.

Outlining measures for strengthening cooperation in the designing, construction and operation of irrigation setups, he said the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was ready to render cooperation to those countries which hope for it in this field. We may send designers, technicians and experts to the non-aligned and other developing countries and cooperate with them in meteorological and water observation, investigation and experiment in the amount of water consumption by soil and crops and in the designing of the areas marked off for irrigation and its experimental areas, he declared.

He said that we were ready to send irrigation technicians, assembling and repair workers and other experts to countries which want them, for technical assistance to them in irrigation construction, and promote the construction of experimental objects of a certain scale in the form of joint undertaking and supply them with highly efficient equipment including water pumps, electric motors, sluices and winches of Korea made on the principle of filling each other's needs.

At the same time, he said, we are ready to send technicians and experts specializing in management and operation to help the countries for technical assistance in improving the control of water and setups and write and supply reference books on the necessary methods of technical management and experiences for this work.

He pointed out that technical exchange and cooperation in the field of irrigation may be done in such a manner as to exchange, disseminate and generalise the scientific and technical successes and experiences gained in this field.

Stressing the need to found a joint enterprise for the production of irrigation equipment, he said that the non-aligned and other developing countries would be able to establish joint enterprises producing complete sets of or partial irrigation equipment.

It is necessary to found several joint enterprises of this sort in Asia, Africa and Latin America and other continents in continental and regional scale, he remarked. He announced that our country will take an active part with all possibilities and potentials in the collective action of the non-aligned and other developing countries for establishment of joint enterprises. In order to actively promote cooperation in the field of irrigation, it is also necessary to further enhance the mission and role of the coordinators for food and agriculture and, at the same time, to institute an appropriate organisation for facilitating and coordinating many-sided exchange and cooperation in this field, he said.



ATTAINMENT OF SECOND 7-YEAR PLAN GOALS URGED

SK160848 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 14 Jun 84

[NODONG SINMUN 15 June editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Advance Toward the Attainment of the Goals of the Second 7-Year Plan"]

[Text] Many plants, enterprises, and units have successfully completed the Second 7-Year Plan, upholding the party's militant call. All sectors and units of the national economy should follow this example and more stoutly wage the struggle to attain the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By powerfully accelerating socialist construction this year, we should successfully attain the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan and effect an epochal advance in realizing the 10 major prospective objectives for socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

This year is the last year for carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan, and almost half the year has passed. Success in carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan depends upon how we wage the combat during the rest of the period. It is high time that all functionaries and workers in the sectors and units of the people's economy redouble efforts to wage tense combat.

The Second 7-Year Plan is a resplendent blueprint to cement firmly the socialist economic foundation and to elevate the people's standard of living to a higher stage by accelerating the *chuche*-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the national economy. This plan contains the party's lofty intention of developing economic construction and the people's living to a new higher stage.

Under the party's guidance, great success has been achieved in the struggle to carry out the Second 7-Year Plan. The scale of the overall economy, including the mining industry, the processing industry, and capital construction, has been enlarged and the level of its *chuche*-orientation, self-reliance, and technological provisions has been raised. In the flames of the movement to create the "speed of the eighties," in particular, large-scale coal mines and mines have been rebuilt and expanded and numerous modern plants and production facilities have been built, thus extraordinarily strengthening the material and technological basis of socialism. As a result of this, production of electricity, coal, nonferrous metal, steel, grains, and other goods has greatly increased.

The course of carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan has clearly shown that this plan is a scientific and realistic project meeting the country's economic reality and vista and our people's aspirations and that, if a constantly powerful struggle is waged, all the goals envisaged in the prospective plan will be attained.

With firm faith and militant mettle, all functionaries and workers should concentrate their efforts on victoriously completing the struggle to attain the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan.

Carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan by unanimously mobilizing all the people is of very important significance in realizing the grand program for socialist economic construction in the 1980's set forth at the historic sixth party congress and in advancing our country's socialist construction toward a higher stage. Today, there is no more important, responsible, or rewarding work for our party members and workers than successfully attaining the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan.

Our party has clearly delineated the fighting ways and methods to carry out the Second 7-Year Plan. The question lies in how the functionaries, party members, and workers will effect constant upsurges in production and construction by thoroughly implementing the party's policy.

The most important task assigned to us in the struggle to attain the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan is to effect an upsurge in production by powerfully accelerating construction on the five district fronts and by operating all plants and enterprises at full capacity.

Our plants and enterprises are struggling to carry out the assignments of the second quarter, a quarter that is important in this year's combat. The plants and enterprises should perform the assigned tasks without fail, actively supporting the socialist rural areas.

A plan for the national economy is a state law. All sectors and units of the national economy should certainly carry out the assigned tasks by day, by every 10 days, by month, by quarter, and by index.

The leading functionaries in the production field, plants, and enterprises should assiduously plan and coordinate labor organization work and normalize production at a high level by giving priority to the work of ensuring resources and materials. It is particularly important to effect renovation in the fields of mining, electricity, and metal and to remove constrictions in transportation.

Removing the phenomenon of waste and mobilizing and utilizing inner reserves are an important policy put forth by our party to effect an economic upsurge. Our economic basis has great potential. Every unit is able to search for as many reserves as it wants. With the awareness of being the master of society and his plant, every worker should lower the norm of consumption of resources and materials and produce and construct more with a little quantity. He should also save even 1 watt of electricity, 1 gram of iron, or 1 drop of oil so that they can be effectively used to carry out the Second 7-Year Plan.

It is important for workers to abide by the socialist labor law and to establish order thoroughly in their labor lives. All the party members and workers should take complete advantage of 480 labor hours by regularizing their labor lives.

The duties of our functionaries are heavy at this time of final combat to carry out the Second 7-Year Plan. All functionaries should bear the party's demands deeply in their minds and, with a high self-awareness, plan and coordinate better economic guidance and management and vigorously push ahead with the combat.

The sectors and units concerned in particular should substantially plan and coordinate the organizational work of unconditionally and thoroughly implementing the tasks laid down through the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's working guidance.

The administrative economic functionaries' sense of responsibility and their loyalty should be greatly displayed in a practical struggle to embody the party's policy of economic construction.

This year our party has set forth a militant slogan on attaining the goal of producing 10 million tons of grain along with vigorously waging the movement to reclaim tideland and the movement to find new arable land.

The rural economy sector should thoroughly implement the demands of the chuche farming method in all farming processes to enact another turn in agricultural production.



Furthermore, the entire party, the whole country, and all the people should powerfully support the socialist rural areas, upholding the party's policy, and send them more farming machines, including tractors, and chemical fertilizer.

The high political self-awareness and zeal of workers are a decisive factor promoting production and construction. By strengthening political work, the party organizations and leading functionaries should see to it that, with a high political self-awareness and revolutionary zeal, workers stir themselves and turn out in the struggle to realize the party's intention of making the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit to foreign countries shine with a great upsurge in socialist construction. In addition, they should increase the morale of workers by vigorously conducting propaganda and agitating work so that renovation can be enacted at every collective workshop.

Certainly carrying out any difficult and complicated task if only it is demanded by the revolution is our people's traditional fighting spirit. This fighting spirit should be more greatly displayed in today's struggle.

With loyalty to the party and the leader, the functionaries and workers in all sectors and units of the national economy should more powerfully stage the struggle to attain the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan, thereby achieving constant success.

#### RECONSTRUCTION, EXPANSION OF MUSAN MINE NOTED

SK160127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- The Musan mine, the biggest iron mine of Korea, is being reconstructed and expanded on a large scale. This project is an important construction object on the Chongjin district front, one of the construction projects on the five district fronts. The expansion project of the mine is making brisk headway in various objects through the drive for the creation of "the speed of the 80s."

The construction of earth scrapings transport belt conveyers Nos. 4 and 5 is progressing apace.

The annual capacity of these conveyers are expected to be 25,700,000 tons. The builders have completed the construction of the pit for earth scrapings transport belt conveyer No. 4 by finishing the excavation of more than 600,000 cubic metres of rocks and earth and nearly 30,000 cubic metres of concrete tamping as of the end of May. They are now accelerating the construction of the pit for earth scrapings transport belt conveyer No. 5 at the final stage. They completed in a brief period the construction of ore dropping well No. 1, the combined motor station, ore crushing ground No. 1, motor station No. 1 for ore distribution, dust ore treatment ground, transformer substation and motor station No. 42.

The building of earth scrapings transport belt conveyer No. 3 and the construction of ball rolling ground and ore crushing grounds Nos. 3 and 4 are also going on at full steam. The builders of ore crushing ground No. 3 finished the first- and second-state excavation of the foundation of the crushing ground in a short period after they started the project and have now entered into concrete tamping.

Big success has been made in the building of the underground branch mine and the project for expanding the capacity of the ore dressing plant. The builders of the underground branch mine are accelerating at the final stage the first-stage project of the underground cutting ground for trebling the concentrated ore production in underground mining. Meanwhile, the mine has achieved successes in the immediate concentrated ore production by normalising production at the newly build open-air cutting face with an annual capacity of 700,000 tons. The concentrated ore of high quality produced at the mine is supplied to the Kim Chaek iron works through the 98 kilometre long concentrated ore transport pipe from Musan to Chongjin.

NORTH TO RECEIVE 20 TO 30 MIG-23'S FROM USSR

SK190048 Seoul YONHAP in English 0033 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP) -- North Korea may get 20 to 30 MIG-23 jet fighters from the Soviet Union in the next few years as a result of North Korean President Kim Il-song's recent visit to Moscow, it was reported here Tuesday. The mass-circulation newspaper HANGUK ILBO, quoting an informed intelligence source, said Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko is expected to visit North Korea in the fall of 1985 at the latest to reciprocate Kim's visit. The paper said after Chernenko's visit, Kim Chong-il, son and heir apparent of the elder Kim, will travel to the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

Kim Il-song, now on a tour of European communist countries, appeared to have achieved his main objective during his Soviet visit, although a joint communique was not issued by the two communist leaders, the daily reported.

NORTH APPOINTS NEW SECURITY BUREAU DIRECTOR

SK190005 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] North Korea has recently appointed Yi Chol-pong, a cadre member of the Workers Party, as director of the social security bureau, a watchdog organ to keep an eye on the activity of North Korean residents, the NAEWOE PRESS said yesterday. He replaced Yi Chin-su, who has assumed the post since 1973.

According to the press well versed in North Korean affairs, new director Yi visited Syria in 1970, leading a military delegation, and held such military posts as director of the North Korean army-navy transportation bureau.

VRPR OF NORTH CITED ON INTENSIFYING PROPAGANDA

SK190608 Seoul YONHAP in English 0559 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP) -- North Korea has voiced the need to intensify its revolutionary propaganda aimed at creating social unrest and confusion in South Korea, a special North Korea watcher, the NAEWOE PRESS, reported Tuesday.

NAEWOE quoted the "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification (VRPR)," a North Korean clandestine propaganda radio station, as having said: "Our pending task is to mobilize the revolutionary force in the South against the existing government through various means of propaganda and instigation." NAEWOE said the radio station made the remarks in a special commentary it aired on June 1 on the occasion of its 14th anniversary.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONFIRMS CHON'S JAPAN VISIT

OW181138 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 18 KYODO -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong virtually confirmed President Chon Tu-hwan's planned visit to Japan in September when he said Monday the Seoul government is seeing to it that President Chon will visit Japan at the earliest possible date.

Chon will be the first top South Korean Government leader to officially visit Japan. An earlier report from Seoul said Chon will visit Tokyo September 6-10 as a state guest. Chon was invited to Tokyo when Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited Seoul early last year. His Japan visit was confirmed in effect in a meeting between Yi and visiting group of Japanese reporters. In the meeting, Yi suggested that Chon will attach special importance to his meeting with Emperor Hirohito during his Japan visit.

#### DKP BEGINS PROBE INTO DEATH OF SIX STUDENTS

SK190015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) has launched a thorough investigation into the death of six students drafted in the military after they were forced to quit their schools for their involvement in campus unrest. With regard to the incident, the DKP has already organized a five-member probe team last week. The five members are Reps. Chong Chin-kil, Kim No-sik, Kim Tak-kyu, Kim Pyong-yol and Sin Chin-su.

In a meeting yesterday, participated in by ranking party officials, the opposition party decided to ask the government to release materials related to the death of the six student draftees.

Rep. Chong, who heads the probe team, said that the DKP would demand the government to release the results of the autopsy of the dead six students. The DKP lawmaker also said that his party would request the government to disclose how many students since May 17, 1980 have been conscripted into the Army after they were expelled from school. In addition, the DKP called for a datum on the number of activist students that the Army put in prisons because of their alleged radical ideologies. The first opposition party will also ask the government to reveal the number of drafted students who returned to their original schools after serving with the military.

Meanwhile, the DKP investigation team will conduct interviews with the families of the six dead students to check the real cause of their death.

#### OPPOSITION LEADER CALLS FOR DIRECT ELECTIONS

OW151333 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 15 KYODO -- Yu Chi-song, leader of the South Korean No 1 opposition Democratic Korea Party, Friday called for a constitutional amendment to provide for choosing a president through direct, popular election. Addressing the Seoul Foreign Correspondents Club here, Yu said a peaceful transfer of power as pledged by President Chon Tu-hwan is difficult under the present electoral system. He said the Constitution as well as the election law must be amended to allow presidents to be chosen by direct election, and not the present indirect form in the cause of peaceful transfer of power. While stressing the need of freedom of speech for political democratization, Yu also demanded lifting of the ban on political activities by politicians curbed by law. Chon and his government have repeatedly said they have no intention of amending the Constitution.



MONTSAME TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON LOSONCZI VISIT

OW172331 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1354 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 June (MONTSAME) -- Following is the text of the joint communique on the visit of Comrade Pal Losonczi to the MPR:

Joint Communique on the Visit of Comrade Pal Losonczi to the MPR

At the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, Pal Losonczi, member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, was in the MPR on an official friendly visit from 29 May to 2 June 1984.

The president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and officials accompanying him visited the biological preparations combine in Songino, the footwear factory in Ulaanbaatar, and the "Gerelt Dzam" Agricultural Association in Arhangay Aymag. They also visited cultural institutions and acquainted themselves with the life of the Mongolian people and their achievements in socialist construction.

Talks were held between Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and Pal Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, which passed in a spirit of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding. During these talks they informed one another about socialist construction in both countries, discussed questions concerning development of Mongolian-Hungarian relations, and exchanged views on topical questions concerning the international situation.

The Mongolian side highly assessed the achievements of the fraternal Hungarian People in the cause of implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress on building a socialist society.

The Hungarian side highly assessed the achievements of the friendly Mongolian people in the cause of implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and in realizing the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Both chairmen noted with satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPR and the Hungarian People's Republic are developing steadily in all spheres of life on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and with the active cooperation between the MPRP and MSZMP.

They stressed that the 1965 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries for many years served well the cause of strengthening Mongolian-Hungarian relations and expressed confidence that the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed during the visit of the president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic will become a firm foundation for further developing and deepening relations between the two countries and peoples.

The Mongolian side expressed sincere gratitude to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Hungarian people for their assistance and support in socialist construction in the MPR.

In the course of exchanging views on topical international problems the two sides expressed anxiety over the serious exacerbation of the situation in the world as a result of the aggressive policy of extremist imperialist circles. Imperialist forces and "cold war" champions are striving to upset the historically formed strategic balance and to achieve military superiority over the forces of socialism, peace, and progress. As a result of their dangerous policy, the threat of a nuclear war has grown in Europe, Asia, and throughout the world and all this is accompanied by a revival of the spirit of militarism and revanchism.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Pal Losonczi reiterated that under the present conditions the most important and urgent task facing mankind is to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe and to return to a policy of detente, for which there is no reasonable alternative.

The only possible way to preserve peace and security throughout the world lies in holding effective and honest talks on limiting and reducing arms, particularly nuclear arms, with the aim of achieving mutually acceptable agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. In this connection, the great topicality was stressed of the proposals, put forward in the 5 January 1983 Prague political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states, in the Moscow joint statement of party and state leaders of these countries, and in the statements of USSR leaders.

The proposal and Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member states to the NATO member states on the question of concluding a treaty on mutual nonuse of force and maintenance of peaceful relations as well as the proposal on freezing and subsequently reducing military spending are particularly topical.

The sides confirmed their adherence to a policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, solving controversial problems through talks and by holding bilateral and multilateral political dialogues.

The sides made a positive assessment of the results of the Madrid conference and expressed the hope that the Stockholm Conference on Measures for Strengthening Confidence and Security and Disarmament in Europe will promote the normalization of the political climate and a lessening of the military confrontation in Europe and throughout the world.

The MPR and Hungarian People's Republic highly assess the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at preserving peace and relaxing international tensions and reaffirmed their complete support for the measures it undertakes to reliably ensure security, both for itself and its allies. Yuo Tsedenbal and Pal Losonczi emphasized that the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community countries and of their cooperation in the international arena acquires exceptional topicality under present conditions. They attach great significance to the forthcoming economic summit conference of the CEMA member countries.

The Mongolian side expressed high regard for the active foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic and its efforts in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Pal Losonczi devoted great attention to questions related to Asian security. They noted with concern that the situation on the continent has become extremely tense owing to the expansion of the U.S. military and nuclear presence, the revival of militarism, and as a result of steps being taken with the aim of building aggressive military and political alliances.

The sides pointed to the pressing urgency to mobilize and unite the efforts of all forces that are for a peaceful settlement of conflict situations in Asia and for establishing a tranquil and stable situation in its various regions and for strengthening mutual understanding and friendly cooperation between the continent's states.

The MPR and Hungarian People's Republic reaffirmed their resolute support for the struggle of the people of Indochina and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against the intrigues of imperialist and other reactionary forces, in defense of the sovereignty of their countries, and to establish relations of peace, goodneighborliness and cooperation in their regions.

The sides reiterated their solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people to unite the country on peaceful and democratic principles without outside interference.

Pal Losonczi highly assessed the active foreign policy of the MPR and its efforts to strengthen international peace and security. He expressed the support of the Hungarian People's Republic for the proposals of Mongolia on concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. He stressed that realization of this proposal would make a major contribution to the cause of strengthening peace throughout the world.

Having reviewed the situation in the Middle East, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Pal Losonczi stressed the need for a comprehensive and just peaceful settlement of the region's problems.

Both sides expressed concern over the tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean Basin and condemned all forms of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of states in this region.

The sides reaffirmed their support and solidarity with the struggle of the people of Africa and the liberation movements of the continent for social and economic progress, and to liquidate the remnants of the colonial system. They stressed that unsolved problems must be solved in accordance with UN resolutions and on the basis of respect for the right of peoples to self-determination and social progress.

Both sides noted unanimously that the visit of the president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic to the MPR and the talks held during the visit were useful and are yet another contribution to the cause of strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Pal Losonczi invited Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal to make an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. Ulaanbaatar City, 2 June 1984

#### POLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER OLSZOWSKI VISITS

Arrival 14 Jun

OW161111 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1609 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 15 (MONTSAME) -- Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party PUWP, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, PPR, arrived in Ulaanbaatar on June 14 for an official visit of friendship to Mongolia at the invitation of the Mongolian Government.



At the Buyant-uhaa Airport, Comrade S. Olszowski was met by Politburo member of the MPRP CC, First Secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee B. Altangerel; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the MPR M. Dugersuren; Minister of Construction and Building Material Industries, Chairman of the Mongolian-Polish Friendship Society L. Tserendondog and other Mongolian officials as well as Polish Ambassador to Mongolia J. Urbanowicz, members of the Polish Embassy and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Ulaanbaatar.

On that day, Polish Foreign Minister S. Olszowski laid a wreath on the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan.

Later that day, Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren received Comrade S. Olszowski and had a talk, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

In the evening, Foreign Minister of Mongolia M. Dugersuren hosted a dinner in honour of S. Olszowski. Present at the reception were high-ranking Mongolian officials led by Politburo member of the MPRP CC, First Secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee B. Altangerel and also Polish Ambassador to Mongolia J. Urbanowicz. At the dinner, M. Dugersuren and S. Olszowski exchanged speeches.

#### Call on Batmonh 15 June

OW180127 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1604 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 16 (MONTSAME) -- Polibureau member of the MPRP CC, Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers J. Batmonh on June 15 received Politbureau member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party, Foreign Minister of the PPR S. Olszowski, currently on an official visit of friendship to Mongolia at the invitation of the Mongolian Government and had a friendly talk with him. Present were Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of ministers, Chairman of the Mongolian side of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Polish Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation C. Suren and Foreign Minister of the MPR M. Dugersuren.

The same day, talks were held between Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren and Politbureau member of the PZPR CC, Polish Foreign Minister S. Olszowski. The ministers exchanged views on questions of bilateral relations as well as international problems. S. Olszowski saw the concert of the state folk song and dance ensemble of the MPR.

#### More Details of Meetings

LD161237 Warsaw PAP in English 1117 GMT 16 June 84

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar 15 June -- Friday was the second day of the official visit to Mongolia by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski. He was received by member of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC Political Bureau, Premier Jambyn Batmonh. During the meeting, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, both sides exchanged information on issues of both countries. They stressed unanimity of their views on international problems.

Minister Olszowski expressed his appreciation and support for Mongolia's activities aimed at security and peace with special reference to the initiative concerning the signing of convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in mutual relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific. J. Batmonh said that the Mongolian Government supports actions aimed at normalization of the situation in Poland. During the meeting a joint satisfaction was voiced with progress in Polish-Mongolian bilateral relations.

At a plenary meeting of both countries' ministers of foreign affairs Stefan Olszowski and Mangalyn Dugersuren reviewed crucial aspects of the internal situation of both countries.

Minister Olszowski informed his Mongolian counterpart on steps undertaken by the party and government in Poland to overcome the crisis and implement the programme of the 9th PUWP Congress and nation-wide PUWP delegates' conference.

A wide exchange of views on international situation was made. A unanimous stand was voiced that the international situation continues to deteriorate due to the aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration and some of its allies. Especially due to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, feuling of flashpoints in other parts of the world, and escalation of the arms race there is a real threat to peace both in Europe and on the Asian Continent.

Therefore, it is necessary to consolidate the unity of socialist countries and undertake joint actions aimed at halting the arms race, return to dialogue, detente and international cooperation based upon equal rights. It is necessary to tighten joint actions with non-aligned countries which come out for peace and cooperation. Both sides also voiced support for actions of the non-aligned states' movement.

Both sides widely discussed issues of bilateral cooperation and assessed favourably the state of Polish-Mongolian relations in all areas with special reference to the cooperation of both parties and governments. They unanimously admitted that notwithstanding the steady development of economic and trade ties, these two areas call for special attention and more dynamic actions to fully use the respective possibilities of both countries.

It was stressed that the meeting in Moscow between the PUWP CC 1st Secretary, Chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski and the general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal will contribute to enhancing the development of bilateral cooperation and attaining a new qualitative stage in mutual relations.

In an interview for Mongolian radio and television Stefan Olszowski emphasized that his visit to that country takes place at a very important period for both nations and states. The summit meeting of the CMEA member countries, which came to an end on 14 June, defined the prospects for the further integration of the socialist states' community. In another part of his interview S. Olszowski described Poland's foreign policy and presented Poland's domestic situation.

#### Opens Polish Exhibit

OW161129 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1614 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 15 (MONTSAME) -- The gala opening of the days of Polish culture in the MPR was held on June 14 at the Central Palace of Mongolian Trade Unions.

Inaugurating the days of culture, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, Minister of Culture of the MPR D. Tsebegmid and Politburo member of the PUWP CC, Polish Foreign Minister S. Olszowski noted that the cultural days were significant and solemn, as they were being held in the year of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic and the 40 years of the foundation of the Polish People's Republic.

At the recent meeting in Moscow, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Wojciech Jaruzelski noted that the bonds of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Mongolian and Polish peoples were developing and deepening from year to year, underlined the speakers. They expressed firm confidence that the days of Polish culture in the MPR [passage indistinct].

#### Visits Darhan With Dugersuren

LD161547 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 16 Jun 84

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar 16 June -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, now on an official visit to Mongolia, visited today the Mongolian town of Darhan, the construction of which had started in 1961.

Stefan Olszowski, accompanied by Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren, addressed Darhan's citizens at a meeting in the youth theatre, stressing the significance of friendship and further consolidation of Polish-Mongolian cooperation both for the two countries and the socialist community as a whole.

Referring to the course and results of his visit to Mongolia, he pointed out that it coincided with a period of a particular importance to both nations, marking jubilees of their people's, socialist statehoods, or the 40th anniversary of People's Poland and the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. The Polish foreign minister's official visit to Mongolia is scheduled to end tomorrow.

#### Olszowski Ends Visit

LD171943 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 17 Jun 84

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kilijewicz]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 June -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, Political Bureau member of the Polish United Workers' Party CC, ended today his four-day official visit to Mongolia at the invitation of the Mongolian Government. The visit paid by the Polish foreign minister to the Mongolian People's Republic had great importance for both countries which was stressed in a joint communique (summary is given separately).

It should be viewed as a practical realization of the political tasks ensuing from the CMEA summit and the CMEA declaration on the maintenance of peace and international economic cooperation, as well as from the Moscow meeting between the PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and the MPRP CC General Secretary, Chairman of the Great People's Hural Presidium Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

The visit preceded the important anniversaries for the Polish and Mongolian people: the 40 years of People's Poland and the 60 years of the Mongolian People's Republic, as well as the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian victory over Japanese militarism. In a concrete and creative manner, the visit helped to strengthen friendship and cooperation of the two countries in both bilateral relations and the international arena. New possibilities were opened for the development of Polish-Mongolian cooperation in all walks of life to the benefit of both countries.



## Departure Ceremony

OW182347 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1339 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 June (MONTSAME) -- S. Olszowski, member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] left here today. S. Olszowski was in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MPR Government. S. Olszowski was seen off at Ulaanbaatar's Buyant-uhaa Airport by B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; L. Tserendondog, MPR minister of construction and construction materials industry and chairman of the Mongolian-Polish Friendship Association, and other officials, as well as J. Urbanowicz, PPR ambassador to the MPR, and heads of a number of diplomatic representations accredited in Ulaanbaatar.

## Report on Joint Communique

LD171951 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 June -- A joint Polish-Mongolian communique issued today at the end of an official friendly visit to Mongolia by the PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, says the Polish and Mongolian foreign ministers have informed each other on the situation in both countries, and discussed the prospects for the development of the Polish-Mongolian cooperation. They have also exchanged views on current international issues. Their talks demonstrated unity of views on all the issues raised.

Both ministers noted with satisfaction that relations of brotherly friendship, close cooperation, and mutual support between Poland and Mongolia are developing and strengthening in the interests of both countries. They said that a very important event for further development of the bilateral relations had been the recent meeting in Moscow between the PUWP CC First Secretary, Poland's Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and General Secretary of the MPRP, Chairman of the People's Great Hural Yumjaagyin Tsedenbal.

Poland and Mongolia attach special importance to further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, and of the all-round cooperation within the CMEA, the communique said. The results of the CMEA three-day economic summit in Moscow make a big contribution to the cause of further deepening of the socialist economic integration, and consolidation of the economic potential of real socialism, the ministers stressed in the communique.

They noted with deep concern the present serious worsening of the international situation caused by the confrontational policy pursued by the U.S. Administration and some of its allies. Particularly dangerous manifestations of it are the increasing pace of the arms race, particularly nuclear, enforced by those countries' governments, the use of force to solve international issues, attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, and the use of restrictions and economic blackmail. The ministers cautioned that all that leads to destabilization in the international situation and growing risk of a nuclear conflict.

The sides expressed their common opinion that there are possibilities to change the dangerous development of events and to redirect the international relations on the normal track. The way to achieve this leads through restoring the situation which had existed before deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, holding honest and constructive talks to gain mutual acceptable agreements on limitation and reduction of the armaments, nuclear in particular, on the principles of parity and equal security.

The ministers stressed the validity of the proposals set out in the January 5, 1983, Prague Political Declaration of states-members of the Warsaw Treaty and in the joint statement of state and party leaders of seven socialist states signed in Moscow on January 5, 1983, as well as in other joint documents of fraternal states.

The sides highly evaluated the wide programme of curing the international situation presented in Konstantin Chernenko's speeches. They especially stressed the timeliness of the proposals for nuclear superpowers to implement in their relations definite principles ensuring from key tasks of strengthening world peace.

Both sides voiced the belief that the realization of the initiative of the USSR and other socialist states aimed to preserve peace and stability on the Asian Continent carried crucial importance. They emphasized the timeliness of the Mongolian initiative to conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force between the states of Asia and Pacific.

The two sides expressed their support for the effort of the Afghan people and government to defend the revolutionary gains, and demanded putting an end to outside interference in that country's affairs. They said the solution of contentious issues in Southeast Asia was possible through political dialogue between directly involved sides.

The sides expressed their support for the peace initiatives taken by the three Indochina states to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. They endorsed the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea towards the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and reunification of the country on democratic, peaceful principles by the Korean people alone.

Both sides condemned the Israeli aggression and U.S. interference in the Middle East, came out in favour of a faster, general and just settlement of the situation in that region.

They came out against the U.S. aggressive measures, policy of threats and pressures against Nicaragua and other Central American and Caribbean states.

They voiced their support for the steps and initiatives of non-aligned states to strengthen peace and international security, and especially their efforts to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

#### MONGOLIAN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CEMA SUMMIT

OW172317 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1348 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The MPR delegation that participated in the economic summit conference of CEMA member countries returned home today from Moscow. The delegation was met at Buyant-uhaa airport by T. Ragchaa, B. Dejid, P. Damdin, T. Namsray, and other officials as well as S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

HENG SAMRIN CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING

BK190640 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0553 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 18 -- The State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea met on Thursday with President Heng Samrin in the chair. It examined judicial and administrative problems and decided to decorate 161 Vietnamese experts for their services to Kampuchea.

MEETINGS, PRESS MARK 33D KPRAF ANNIVERSARY

Chea Sun Addresses Meeting

BK190652 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The KUFNCD National Council and the Ministry of National Defense held a grand meeting at 0800 on 19 June at the Bassac theater hall to mark the KPRAF's 33d anniversary and the Army-People Solidarity Day. Present in the presidium of the meeting were, among others, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; and Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning. Also present on that occasion were the leading members of the party, state, KUFNCD, and mass organizations; cadres, personnel, and workers of various ministries, departments, and central units; cadres and combatants of various KPRAF units; and many representatives of monks and nationalities; as well as the ambassadors and embassy staffs of various friendly countries designated to the PRK.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, warmly hailed the KPRAF's 33d traditional anniversary and the Army-People Solidarity Day, stressing that this anniversary is a most auspicious occasion for the entire party, entire army, and all people to learn about the heroic history, ethics, and traditions of the KPRAF and the people's solidarity and whole-hearted support for the KPRAF. The comrade requested all to turn the spirit of today's meeting into concrete deeds by consolidating more closely the solidarity between the army and people in close coordination with proletarian internationalist solidarity and by pledging to participate fully in the construction of the KPRAF.

In his speech, Comrade Bou Thang, minister of national defense, clearly explained the founding and struggle of the KPRAF in fighting, shoulder-to-shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese Army volunteers, against their common enemies -- the French colonialists, Japanese fascists, and U.S. imperialists. The comrade also strongly condemned the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists -- which has turned the Kampuchean people's 17 April 1975 victory day into a grave genocidal danger unprecedented in history. The comrade minister also spoke on the great victories scored by the KPRAF during the past 5 years, particularly the resounding victories scored at the beginning of 1984. The comrade stressed that the present situation in our country is marked by the fact that our revolution is in the position of superiority over the enemy, our people are making a steady advance, and the enemy is suffering serious defeats. However, the enemy's aggressive ambition is still immense. The more it suffers defeats, the more insane it becomes.

Representatives of the army units, women, and youth also took their turns to speak by pledging to learn from the heroic models set by the KPRAF and to firmly and broadly consolidate and develop the army-people solidarity in close coordination with the valuable spirit of proletarian internationalism, particularly the solidarity with the Vietnamese friends.



## Wreath-Laying Ceremony

BK190602 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] At 0700 on 19 June, the PRK party-state leaders laid wreaths at the fallen heroes' monument and the monument for the fallen Vietnamese Army volunteers in order to pay homage to the souls of the KPRAF's heroic male and female combatants and the heroic combatants of the fraternal Vietnamese Army volunteer units who sacrificed their lives for the cause of liberating the Kampuchean fatherland and for the revolutionary cause.

Among those present were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; and many other leaders of the party, state, KUFNCD, and mass organizations.

## Bou Thang Interviewed by VNA

BK190634 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0544 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 18 -- The People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea has grown rapidly in number and strength, said Defence Minister Bou Thang in a recent interview with the VNA bureau in Phnom Penh.

Speaking on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the KPRAF, the defence minister pointed out that the Kampuchean Armed Forces today consisted of the main forces army, the regional army, the militia and guerilla forces, and a number of armed services, and a series of schools had been set up for the training of officers.

The main forces army, the regional army and the militia and guerilla forces have performed brilliant exploits in fighting, and can now take over part of the defence work and so are gradually replacing Vietnamese Army volunteers, Bou Thang said.

While fighting, Bou Thang continued, the People's Revolutionary Army will set up self-building to be still more effective in defending the gains of revolution and safeguarding peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Bou Thang stressed that the militant solidarity between the armed forces of Kampuchea and Vietnam was a long tradition, taking its source from the Indochinese Communist Party founded by the late Ho Chi Minh and developing through the struggles against French colonialism, U.S. imperialism and Beijing expansionism.

"A special, unforgettable service was rendered by the Vietnam volunteer army in coming to the aid of the Kampuchean people in January 1979 and saving them from the danger of extinction by genocide," Bou Thang recalled. He concluded by saying that it was with great longing that the grateful people of Kampuchea had bid farewell to those Vietnamese Army volunteers returning to their country over the past years.

## Delegations Visit Soldiers

BK190646 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0554 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 18 -- Delegations of the state and mass organizations last Sunday called on units of the Kampuchean Army, Vietnamese combatants, war invalids, and families of the fallen combatants, on the occasion the 33d Army Day (June 19).

Visiting a Kampuchean unit in Battambang Province, Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council, hailed the victories recorded by the Kampuchean Armed Forces in the past dry season in destroying many enemy hideouts and causing serious losses to the enemy. On the same day, delegations of the Council of Ministers, the Commission for Organization and the Commission for Propaganda of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education, and the National Bank, visited the Kampuchean and Vietnamese combatants in other parts of the country.

Bou Thang Greets KPRAF

BK190450 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Message by PRK Defense Minister Bou Thang to 'KPRAF Combatants' on the army's 33d anniversary and 19 June Army-People Solidarity Day; 19 June -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrade cadres and combatants of the People's Revolutionary Army: This year marks the 33d anniversary of the KPRAF traditional day and the Army-People Solidarity Day, glorious traditions of our army and people in the struggle against French colonialism, U.S. aggressive imperialism, and, lately, Beijing Chinese expansionism, to win independence and freedom for the fatherland and the nation. On this occasion, on behalf of National Defense Ministry, I would like to send all the comrades my congratulations and wishes imbued with militant solidarity and victory.

Over the past more than 30 years, our KPRAF has continued and expanded the noble traditions of the Issarak forces under the leadership of our genuine party and has made progressive steps. It has witnessed the development of the solidarity between the army and the people and another new strategic development -- namely, the militant solidarity among the three countries of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos against the common enemy.

From the start, which was full of hardship but also glory, our People's Revolutionary Armed Forces have received constant support, care, love, and respect from the people. Our army has carried on this tradition with bravery and courage in the cause of socialist revolution which is to make our Angkor land shine. These victories were the result of the sacrifice made by all the comrades and combatants of the KPRAF and our people who have, shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, thwarted every maneuver, trick, and destructive activity of bandits and other reactionaries. In particular, during the last dry season, our KPRAF cooperated with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in thwarting every maneuver and destructive activity of bandits. We launched repeated offensive operations against important positions of the Pol Pot bandits, Son San, and Sihanouk along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

On behalf of the National Defense Ministry, I would like to express warm admiration to all the comrades and combatants in the KPRAF who have labored to expand and carry on these noble traditions, been active in tempering themselves, firmly adhered to their role as the people's army for the people, braved all difficulties, and who are highly determined to fulfill every task assigned by the party and the people. On the same occasion, I would like to express gratitude and admiration for the heroism of the Vietnamese volunteer army, which has made sacrifices in fresh flesh and blood with noble proletarian internationalist spirit for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution.

Over the past 5 years, the struggle between us and the enemies has been trying and difficult. Our revolution has scored great victories in every field and pushed the enemies into grave defeat. Therefore, to thwart all enemy maneuvers and activities, our army should constantly expand the traditional good behavior of the revolutionary army and strive to implement well the following points:

1. Constantly temper oneself to heighten the fighting capability of all the People's Armed Forces and be ready to defeat every stripe of enemy and aggressor. The immediate task is to cooperate with the entire people to sweep up, destroy, and scatter the Pol Pot bandits and all kinds of reactionaries who are lackeys of the Beijing Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. Thwart the enemy's psychological warfare and advance the movement to attract enemy soldiers and misled people to return to the fold and their families.
2. Vigorously advance the emulation movement to build strong units, increase internal unity, feelings of love and mutual assistance as between brothers. Cadres should make themselves models for combatants by paying attention, showing love, and taking care to raise the material and spiritual living standards, and advancing production by practicing thrift.
3. Heighten one's conscience, respect the organization's discipline, implement every line of the party and state, respect state authorities, increase the feelings of love and brotherhood, assist the people in every field, vigorously build villages and communes and make them strong in every field, and create and strengthen the spirit of mastership among the people in each region and throughout the country. Take care to preserve the relations of solidarity among the army, people, and state authorities on the understanding that the people's army relies on the people and is for the people.
4. Increased the solidarity and the strategic fighting capability of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos, love one another, closely unite and cooperate with the Vietnamese volunteer army and heroic people throughout the country.

Once again, on behalf of the National Defense Ministry, I would like to express conviction on the spirit of responsibility of all cadres and combatants of our KPRAF in the cause of defending the fatherland and wish all the comrades good health and new successes.

[Signed] Minister of National Defense

#### KAMPUCHEA Marks Anniversary

BK190812 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Jun 84

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Develop the Revolutionary Tradition of the Revolutionary Armed Forces To Firmly Defend the Beloved Kampuchean Fatherland"]

[Text] During the past more than 5 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, our people have actively contributed to building the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, enabling them within a very short time to grow up from small units into regular, regional, people's police, and people's militia forces capable of attacking the enemy to protect the localities while carrying out mass organization duties of increasing production and broadening efforts to build units day after day with growing vigor. All armed forces have always been the example of determination in setting the pace for overcoming all difficulties and smashing all obstacles, creating magnificent achievements in the cause of national defense and reconstruction.

This year's celebration of the 5th anniversary of the glorious 7 January national day organized in an atmosphere of solemnity, joy, and enthusiasm and with complete security and good order clearly proves the all-round growth of our KPRAF. During the first few months of the year, units of the regular, regional, people's police, and people's militia forces in firm and strong cooperation with the people and in close coordination with the Vietnamese volunteer army launched successive sweeping operations against the major positions of the Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmer groups along the Kampuchean-Thai border.



Despite the fact that they were given a breather through the support of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionaries, particularly the reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles, our armed forces and the Vietnamese Army volunteers destroyed or seized a large quantity of war materiel supplied by China and Thailand and scattered the enemy's major forces in all directions, driving them into panic, confusion, lowering their morale and winning control of the areas in question as we sealed off main passes used by the enemy to infiltrate the country.

The immense victories won early this year effectively contributed to maintaining security and social order, particularly to allaying the worry of our people and sharpening their determination to wholeheartedly plunge into labor and into the core task of restoring and building achievements for the national society. The KPRAF must clearly grasp the profound significance of this success and must discard some negative points reflecting natural tendencies or habits left from the old society. The KPRAF must strive to study the party's policy and the revolutionary army's work objectives and intrinsic character, firmly grasping the good experiences so as to win more successes. The KPRAF must constantly strengthen and develop the tradition of courage and good character of the army, which is the offspring of the people. In study, training, and combat, the KPRAF must strive to serve the cause and aspiration of the people -- namely, to ensure security for the people. They must grasp the perfidious, longstanding as well as immediate maneuvers of the enemy of the revolution, clearly distinguish friend from foe, and avoid uncertainty and doubt. They must heighten the sense of revolutionary vigilance, be ready to fight, and constantly fight to frustrate all destructive tricks of the enemy and to preserve the gains of the revolution. Furthermore, they must implement well the work to persuade the enemy to surrender by having a clear understanding of the policy of leniency advocated by the party and state, opening the door for those misled persons who had followed the enemy to return to live with the people and participate in national reconstruction.

As for the cadres, they must set good examples for the combatants, love the combatants, and spare no efforts to take good care of the combatants of both sexes. They must promote production efforts and maintain a high sense of thrift.

All units must whip up enthusiasm for study through the will to fight and to win and the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism displayed by the heroic fraternal Vietnamese Army and people, strengthen and increase the strategic Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos alliance, and enhance solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

For the past more than 5 years, along with the healthy development of the KPRAF, we have personally witnessed a heart-warming transformation in our country. We are most proud to pitch our intelligence, physical strength, sweat, and blood in this change.

However, our enemy -- namely, the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Thai reactionaries and their lackeys the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups -- continues to nurture perfidious designs and will resort to other multiple maneuvers and tricks in order to undermine our revolutionary cause. Forever, we must be alert, develop the revolutionary tradition, and be ready to fight to crush all maneuvers and tricks of the enemy. We must increase solidarity among the whole party, whole armed forces, and whole people, the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity, and the solidarity with the Soviet Union and all fraternal socialist countries, and with the support and assistance of friends all over the world work to defend our beloved fatherland so as to contribute to defending the three Indochinese countries and maintaining peace in Southeast Asia and the world. Our revolutionary cause will surely triumph!

VONADK CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK180626 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Station interview with Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, on CGDK's 2d anniversary; dated 17 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified interviewer] On the 2d anniversary of the establishment of the CGDK, please, Vice President, tell us about the situation of the CGDK.

[Khieu Samphan] Our unity within the CGDK has been improving. We have been united for 2 years. The Vietnamese enemy and its accomplices predicted that our CGDK would not last for more than a few days. In fact, our CGDK has survived to the present and we have been united in our fight against the Vietnamese through every form. We have achieved successive victories. We are cooperating increasingly more in fighting against the Vietnamese and are getting to know one another better, enabling us to attain better mutual understanding and better cooperation. If there is any problem, we discuss it among ourselves on the basis of the Kuala Lumpur declaration establishing the CGDK.

The fact that we have better cooperation and unity has greatly encouraged all levels of cadres and combatants and our people throughout the country. This has further advanced more vigorously the situation of our fight against the Vietnamese enemy on the battlefield. At the same time, it has also greatly encouraged all our friends the world over and isolated the Vietnamese more than ever. Through our experience during the past 2 years, we are determined to unite in our fight against the Vietnamese enemy in the framework of our CGDK until the Vietnamese are compelled to withdraw all of their aggressor forces from Kampuchea.

[Interviewer] On the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the establishment up of the CGDK, does the vice president have anything to tell our people and our friends the world over?

[Khieu Samphan] In their arduous and persistent struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to defend the nation and their present territory, the Kampuchean people and the CGDK have received support and assistance from a multitude of friendly countries throughout the world. The Kampuchean people and the CGDK will never forget this immense deed. On this occasion, we would like once again to express our profound gratitude to them. As for the Vietnamese enemy and its clique, they have been carrying out propaganda activities to spread misleading views with the aim of sowing confusion among international opinion on the Kampuchean issue. In view of this situation, I think it necessary to underline and stress to international opinion our views and stands which are as follows:

1. On why we must unite as one in our current fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and in defending and building the country in the future:

We must unite as one if we are to be successful in fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. In the future, once the Vietnamese are forced to withdraw from Kampuchea, we must still unite to be able to defend and build the country. Only when we can defend the country can we built it. If we cannot defend it, we cannot discuss its reconstruction.

Currently, within the CGDK, each side has its own supporting forces inside the country and outside. The three sides, in their unity, represent a national and international force fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. No one side has enough strength to struggle on its own against the Vietnamese. Therefore, we must unite as one now as well as in the future.

If one side were to discard another, now or later, it would be a great mistake for the Kampuchean nation and people. If the Democratic Kampuchean side were to eliminate other sides, now or later, it would be a great mistake and detrimental to the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race, for eliminating other Kampuchean nationalist forces would serve the Vietnamese policy of aggression. On the other hand, if any other side were to eliminate the Democratic Kampuchean side, again, it would be a great mistake for it would also be detrimental to the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race because eliminating the Democratic Kampuchean forces means eliminating the resistance forces that are fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. This is the same as serving the Vietnamese aggressors' policy of aggression. That is why Democratic Kampuchea's stand during the current struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators, as well as in the future to defend and build the country, is to unite as one in great national unity with the Kampuchean people both inside the country and abroad so that we have sufficient strength -- both from inside and from foreign friends' support -- to defend and preserve our nation and race. Whether as nationalist individuals or as a political party of the nation, Democratic Kampuchea will always implement this policy of great national unity. If, after an election, the Democratic Kampuchean side has to take part and assume responsibility in the nation's government, it will still pursue this policy of great unity among all the nationalist forces. This is the strategic, basic, and sacred stand of Democratic Kampuchea in its role as a patriot. In the present situation of world geography in which Vietnamese expansionism -- fully supported by Soviet international expansionism -- is a constant threat to the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race, this is also a sacred duty of all nationalists, inside the country and abroad.

Currently, we are united within the CGDK. However, we are not in unity with three sides only; we welcome other sides as long as they do not serve the Vietnamese aggressors and as long as they are willing to abandon the Vietnamese aggressors.

## 2. On Kampuchea's future regime:

In the future, Kampuchea will have a liberal capitalist regime [rabap mulathon niyom serei]. The reasons for our decision to adhere to this regime are as follows:

- A. To preserve the great national unity both inside the country and abroad;
- B. To preserve the maximum and increasing assistance and support from various countries throughout the world. In our current struggle, we have 105 countries demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors withdraw from Kampuchea. There are 90 countries that support our Democratic Kampuchean seat in the United Nations. We need this continued support. In the current situation of world geography in which the Hanoi Vietnamese have been constantly annexing our Kampuchea and in a situation in which Kampuchea's survival is constantly at stake, tiny and weak Kampuchea certainly cannot adopt a socialist regime. If Democratic Kampuchea sticks to a socialist regime, then Kampuchea would be isolated and annexed by Vietnam. Both the Kampuchean nation and race would be extinct.

## 3. On resolving the Kampuchean issue:

Democratic Kampuchea's stand, like that of the CGDK, is to resolve the Kampuchean problem politically based on the resolutions adopted by the United Nations for the past 5 years. Right from the start when the Hanoi Vietnamese sent troops to invade Kampuchea, we demanded that the Kampuchean problem be resolved politically through the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressors. We first raised this issue at the UN Security Council's meeting in 1979.



Afterward, at the 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, and 38th UN General Assemblies, we also proposed resolving the Kampuchean problem politically by having all of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' forces withdrawn from Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny with no outside interference through a free election under UN supervision. This is the basic, just, and correct stand of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people.

However, despite the UN General Assembly resolutions, the Hanoi Vietnamese have been behaving insolently and arrogantly. They have successively rejected these resolutions. They are obsessed with war, they only rely on their aggressive forces, and they have no consideration for the fact that they are a member of the United Nations and of the Nonaligned Movement. They pay no respect to any international law. It is in this circumstance that the Kampuchean people are forced to struggle despite all sorts of difficulties.

We are forced to struggle with the aim of preserving our nation and race so that, one day, the Hanoi Vietnamese will be willing to settle the Kampuchean problem politically and withdraw all of their aggressor forces from Kampuchea. The Hanoi Vietnamese and their clique have a basic goal of permanently controlling Kampuchea by totally and definitively annexing it. They have avoided implementing the UN resolutions that demand their withdrawal from Kampuchea. They have tried to cheat and dupe others by saying this and that in an attempt to confuse some people on the settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

4. On the Hanoi Vietnamese propaganda that Democratic Kampuchea is a threat to Vietnam:

The world knows that in the past, Kampuchea was an independent, peaceful, neutral, nonaligned country. Kampuchea is a small country with a population of only somewhat over 7 million. As for Vietnam, it has a population of 55 million, an Army of 1.2 million, and other Armed Forces about 500,000 strong. So, Vietnam's Armed Forces are almost 2 million strong. The Hanoi Vietnamese have said their Army is strong -- the third in the world. They said they are the outpost of what they call socialism in Southeast Asia.

In fact, they have annexed Laos and they are committing aggression in Kampuchea. Their forces in Kampuchea are 250,000 strong: There are also 50,000 Vietnamese administrative staff and over 600,000 Vietnamese nationals who have been sent to plunder Kampuchean territory. Furthermore, they have many times violated Thai territory and are threatening Southeast Asia by serving as a military base for the Soviet Union. Therefore, who could believe that a small and weak Kampuchea could threaten Vietnam? This is a lie of the Hanoi Vietnamese and their clique and is a deceitful trick used as a pretext for Hanoi's continued occupation of Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people, who have been waging a war of resistance against the Hanoi Vietnamese for over 5 years, are doing so in order to liberate Kampuchea from Hanoi's grip and to prevent the Hanoi Vietnamese from annexing Kampuchean territory, exterminating the Kampuchean race, and obliterating Kampuchea from the world map so that Kampuchea remains independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned as it had been since 1955. All our friends the world over have understood these stands well. We would like to stress them for the benefit of the increasing number of our friends throughout the world so that they have a better understanding and provide even more vigorous and active support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's just struggle until all of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' forces are unconditionally withdrawn from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. Kampuchea would then recover peace as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country and Southeast Asia and the world would be free from every type of threat.

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 8-14 JUN

BK150949 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 8-14 June:

VONADK in Cambodian at 2300 GMT on 8 June reports that from 28 May to 6 June, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 176 Vietnamese soldiers on the Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kompong Thom, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Samlot, and Preah Vihear battlefields. They destroyed 31 assorted guns, 21 military barracks, 45 trenches, 2 commune offices, 2 rice storehouses, a paddy warehouse, 2 trucks, a telegraph, a C-25 radio, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They also seized 29 assorted guns, 3 maps, 50 sacks of rice, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They liberated 3 villages on the Kompong Som battlefield, 8 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield, a commune, and 11 villages on the Sisophon-south of route 5 battlefield.

VODK in Cambodian at 2330 GMT on 8 June reports that from 15 May to 4 June, Democratic Kampuchean troops killed or wounded 98 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kampot, Pailin-Route 10, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed two trucks and a quantity of weapons and military materiel, and seized a quantity of weapons and military materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 9 June reports that between 1 and 5 June, Democratic Kampuchean troops killed 34 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 45 others on the North Sisophon and Pailin-Route 10 battlefields. A lieutenant and two Vietnamese experts were killed on the North Sisophon battlefield. They destroyed 8 AK's, 2 B-40's, 2 commune offices, 10 trenches, 1 company position, 1 truck, and a quantity of war materiel. They also seized 7 AK's, an RPD, an AR-15, a mine layer, and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 9 June reports that between 28 May and 5 June, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 178 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kompong Som, Koh Kong Kraom, Koh Kong Leu, Samlit, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kompong Thom, and Choam Khsan battlefields. They destroyed 30 assorted weapons, 2 trucks, 1 C-25 radio, 1 2-watt telegram set, 2 rice storehouses, 1 paddy warehouse, 45 trenches, 2 commune offices, 21 barracks, and a large quantity of ammunition and war materiel. They also seized 29 assorted weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and war materiel. They liberated 2 commune offices on the Kompong Thom and South Sisophon battlefields, 22 villages on the Kompong Som, South Sisophon, and Kompong Thom battlefields.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 10 June reports that between 26 May and 7 June, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 164 Vietnamese soldiers on the Leach, South Sisophon, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Samlot, and Oddar Meanchey battlefields. They destroyed 60 assorted weapons, 53 barracks, 99 trenches, 1 company position, 2 platoon positions, 1 commune office, 1 paddy storehouse, 1 materiel warehouse, 1 generator, 1 telephone set, 2 trucks, 2 bridges, and a quantity of war materiel. They seized 56 AK's, 2 RPD's, a drum-magazine machinegun, and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel. They liberated four villages on the South Sisophon battlefield, a commune, and four villages on the Preah Vihear battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 10 June reports that between 30 May and 6 June, Democratic Kampuchean troops killed or wounded 85 Vietnamese soldiers on the route 10-pailin and North Sisophon battlefields. They destroyed 1 truck, 2 commune offices, 10 barracks, and a quantity of weapons and war materiel. They seized 11 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel. They also liberated a company position on the North Sisophon battlefield.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 11 June reports that between 15 May and 6 June, the Democratic Kampuchean Army killed or wounded 91 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kompong Speu, Kampot, Battambang, Pailin-Route 10, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, and Chhep battlefields. They destroyed 5 AK's, 3 commune offices, 14 barracks, 20 trenches, 1 ammunition dump, 1 rice warehouse, 1 paddy storehouse, 1 salt store, 2 rice mills, 1 telephone set, and a quantity of war materiel. They seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel, and liberated two villages on the Kompong Speu battlefield.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 12 June reports that between 4 and 10 June, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 76 Vietnamese soldiers on the Pailin-Route 10, Leach, Siem Reap, and south Sisophon battlefields. They destroyed 2 AK's and a quantity of war materiel, and seized some weapons, 30 DK-82 rounds, and a quantity of war materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 13 June reports that from 6 to 11 June, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 47 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kompong Cham, Pailin-Route 10, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed a quantity of weapons and military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 13 June reports that from 4 to 10 June, Democratic Kampuchean troops killed or wounded 77 Vietnamese soldiers on the Leach, Pailin-Route 10, Sisophon-south of Route 5 and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed a quantity of weapons and military materiel and seized a quantity of weapons and military materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 14 June reports that from 1 to 10 June, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 205 Vietnamese soldiers on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Leach, Chhep, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed 3 pistols, 15 AK's, 4 M-79's, 5 B-40's, 3 trucks, 2 military barracks, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They also seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

VONADK: COMMANDOS RAID SRV POST, KILL 45

BK190219 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] On 15 June, at 2200, our commandos launched a special attack against a Vietnamese battalion position at Dong village, east of Koh Kong provincial seat. After a 30-minute battle, we completely took control of this position. We killed 45 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot, including 1 battalion commander, 2 company commanders, and 1 platoon commander, and wounded 53 others. The remaining soldiers fled the position. We destroyed 32 AK's, 2 pistols, 14 B-40 rocket launchers, 1 60-mm mortar, 25 barracks, 71 trenches, and a quantity of materiel. We seized 10 AK's, 1 B-40 rocket launcher, and a quantity of materiel.



INDOCHINESE COOPERATION GROUPS MEET IN VIENTIANE

Received by Nouhak Phoumsavan

BK151120 Vientiane KPL in English 0934 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Vientiane, June 15 (KPL) -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party CC, first vice-chairman of Council of Ministers, on June 14, received here Ti Yav, vice-minister of state planning of Kampuchea, who is also vice-chairman of Kampuchea-Laos Social, Economic Cooperation Committee, and Tran Quoc Manh, vice-chairman of Vietnam-Laos Social, Economic Cooperation Committee. N. Phoumsavan highly hailed the visit of the two delegations which will contribute to the enhancement of the relations in the fields of social, economic cooperation among the three countries. The visiting delegations will participate at the 3rd session of the committees for social and economic cooperation between the three fraternal countries due to be held in Vientiane soon.

On the same afternoon, the delegations also paid courtesy visits to Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, who is also the chairman of the Social and Economic Cooperation Committee with Vietnam and Kampuchea. The delegations arrived here on June 14.

Khamphet Phengmuang at Opening

BK161138 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Vientiane, June 16 (KPL) -- "The successes on the implementation of the second session's principles have further contributed to the enhancement of our all-round cooperation in the new phase of revolutionary process," addressed Khamphet Phengmuang at the opening ceremony of the third session of the three Indochinese countries' economic and cultural cooperation committees held here this morning.

A number of guidelines on finance, trade and labour cooperation among the three Indochinese countries assigned to the respective cooperation committee will be discussed and analysed by the conferees in order to work out new and effective measures in the implementation of the session's principles.

A draft on the principles of economic and cultural cooperation among the three countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea is being discussed by the representatives of Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean cooperation committees.

Opening Speeches Reported

BK170528 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] The third session of the economic and cultural cooperation committees of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea was opened on the morning of 16 June in Vientiane. Attending the opening ceremony were Khamphet Phengmuang, first vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Economic and Cultural Cooperation Committee; Tran Quoc Manh, vice chairman of the Vietnam-Laos Economic and Cultural Cooperation Committee; and Ti Yav, vice minister of state planning of the PRK and vice chairman of the Kampuchea-Laos Economic and Cultural Cooperation Committee.

Attending as guests of honor were Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister of industry, handicrafts, and forestry, and chairman of the Economic and Cultural Cooperation Committee Among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea; Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; and Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

On behalf of the LPDR Government, Maisouk Saisompheng made the following official opening speech:

[Begin recording] Comrade delegates to the conference: In implementing the spirit of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane in February 1983, to further develop the success of the second session of the economic and cultural cooperation committee held in Phnom Penh, the third session of the intergovernmental cooperation committees of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea gloriously opens in Vientiane today. On behalf of the LPDR Government, I sincerely salute and welcome the Vietnamese and Kampuchean economic and cultural cooperation delegations attending this session. [applause]

Comrades, in the struggle for national liberation, economic restoration and construction, and national defense, in addition to their cooperation in the political, military, and diplomatic spheres, the three countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea -- maintain relations and mutual assistance in the economic and cultural spheres. To check difficulties and ensure the daily well being of the people in each country, during the new phase of the revolution the three countries are implementing their two strategic tasks: building socialism and defending national independence. To fulfill the two strategic tasks, in addition to the efforts and endeavor of each country, the all-round cooperation and mutual assistance among the three countries constitute our objective aspirations. Two sessions of our economic and cultural cooperation committees have been held in Phnom Penh; the current session is the third. I regard this as a basic success in the economic and cultural cooperation of our three countries, thus contributing to consolidating the special relations and all-round cooperation in accordance with our three parties' line.

In the name of the host country of the current session, on behalf of the Lao Government and people, I wish the session glorious success. [applause]

Comrades, this session of the economic and cultural cooperation committees of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea is held at a time when the peoples of the three countries are vigorously implementing their respective party Central Committees' resolutions in a spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm, and at a time when the international and regional situation has become gravely tense as a result of the schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who are attempting to swallow our three countries and colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to wage a multifaceted war of destruction against the three Indochinese peoples, thus constantly creating tension and disorder in the region. The Thai reactionaries have created tension along the Lao-Thai border, while the Beijing reactionaries recently created military tension along the Vietnam-China border and are encouraging and supporting the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to constantly create tension along the Kampuchea-Thai border. For this reason, the close solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries and between these three countries and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries constitute an invincible strength and a law of victories for our three countries.

The peoples of the three Indochinese countries want nothing but to build their countries and a plentiful and happy life in peace.

We are convinced that with the strength of the special solidarity among our three nations and with the cooperation of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the three peoples will surely triumph in the cause of building economic and cultural bases and firmly defending their socialist fatherlands, thus contributing to normalizing the situation, to civilization in the region, and to the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. [applause]

I hope that the economic and cultural cooperation delegations of the three countries, in fulfilling their responsibility, will engage in joint discussions and bring glorious success to the current session. Thank you. [applause; end recording]

Then Khamphet Phengmuang, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and vice chairman of the Economic and Cultural Cooperation Committee Among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, made the official opening speech [as heard]:

[Begin recording] Comrades: This third session of the economic and cultural cooperation committee of our three countries is convened in an atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm. We feel that each of our countries is happily and enthusiastically implementing the resolutions adopted by its respective party. At the same time, each country is developing the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the second session of the cooperation committees of the three countries. It can be said that each country has made new steps in its struggle to defend and build socialism. This constitutes a basic, favorable factor for our discussion at this session.

The current session is convened at a time when the situation in the world as well as in Southeast Asia has become seriously tense due to the bellicose schemes of the Reagan administration and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. They are colluding with other's reactionary forces to carry out multifaceted schemes against the peoples of the three Indochinese nations. They recently initiated aggression and tension at the Vietnam-China, Kampuchea-Thai, and Lao-Thai borders, thus making the situation in the region tense and unpeaceful. For this reason, our current session is of great significance since we will jointly discuss matters with the purpose of gradually carrying out economic and cultural cooperation among our three countries. No matter how the situation develops, the Lao, Vietnamese, and Kampuchean peoples will strengthen their friendly relations, all-round cooperation, and special solidarity; oppose all enemy schemes; and jointly carry out the task of defending and building their socialist fatherlands, thus contributing to normalizing the situation and defending peace in Southeast Asia as well as in the world.

In a happy and cordial atmosphere, on behalf of the presidium of the third session of the Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea Cooperation Committee, I wish to declare the session open now. Thank you. [applause; end recording] The participants will review the implementation of the contents of the second session, held in Phnom Penh, and discuss a policy on credit and a policy on the exchange of goods among the three countries. They will also discuss the work and timetable for the fourth session, which will be held in the later part of 1984.

Session Ends

BK181523 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] After 2 days of working in an energetic spirit, the economic and cultural cooperation commissions of the three Indochinese countries concluded their third session with a glorious success on the morning of 17 June.



Attending the closing ceremony as guests of honor were Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee, minister of industry, handicrafts, and forestry, and chairman of the Economic and Cultural Cooperation Commission among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea; and Nguyen Xuan and Nguon Phansiphon, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV and the PRK to Laos. Delegates of the three countries attending the session on this occasion were Khamphet Phengmuang, first vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Economic and Cultural Cooperation Commission; Tran Quoc Manh, vice chairman of the Vietnam-Laos Economic and Cultural Cooperation Commission; and Ti Yav, vice minister of state planning of the PRK and vice chairman of the Kampuchea-Laos Economic and Cultural Cooperation Commission.

At the closing ceremony, Khamphet Phengmuang, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and of the Economic and Cultural Cooperation Commission among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, made a speech.

[Begin Khamphet Phengmuang recording] Our economic and cultural cooperation commissions' third session continued in an atmosphere of close friendship and mutual understanding. We have reached complete unanimity in reviewing the implementation of the contents of the second session and in discussing and settling various issues in order to have the cooperation work carried out continuously in the next stage. We have also discussed the preparations and fixed the time for the fourth session. All these are shown in the minutes of the session. I can say that this session of our three countries' economic and cultural cooperation commissions is gloriously successful. The economic and cultural cooperation commissions of our three countries pledge to increase their responsibilities in doing the utmost to promote and expand the success of the third session.

In the name of the chairman of the session, I would like to praise and thank the economic and cultural delegations of the SRV and the PRK for their high responsibility in concluding the session with a glorious success. I am honored to thank Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee and minister of industry, handicrafts, and forestry; Comrade Ambassador of the SRV, and Comrade Ambassador of the PRK to Laos for attending this closing ceremony. I would now like to declare the third session closed. [end recording]

Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee minister of industry, handicrafts, and forestry, and chairman of the Economic and Cultural Cooperation Commission among the three countries, then delivered a speech.

[Begin Maisouk Saisompheng recording] Beloved comrade heads and members of the three countries' delegations: Amid an atmosphere of close friendship and mutual understanding, the economic and cultural cooperation commissions of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea have now closed the session with a glorious success after working in a spirit of responsibility. On behalf of the LPDR Government and in the name of chairman of the economic and cultural cooperation commission among the three countries, I would like to take this occasion to sincerely welcome the success of the third session of the commissions. [applause]

Beloved comrades, the success in each session of our commissions has proved the correct line of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea and it has shown the aspiration of our three peoples to strive together to carry out the cause of struggle to defend and build their respective socialist countries in each stage. I am convinced that with a spirit of responsibility, the economic and cultural cooperation commission of each country will continue to promote and expand the success of this session and will encourage all branches of work concerned to contribute to the promotion and expansion of the success.

I am also convinced that the commissions will achieve new success in the fourth session which is scheduled to be held in late 1984. The fraternal economic and cultural cooperation delegations of Vietnam and Kampuchea are going to return home. I would like to convey through you, comrades, best regards and salutations to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, together with comrade party and state leaders of the SRV, and to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary and chairman of the Council of State, together with comrade party and state leaders of the PRK. I also would like to convey best regards and salutations to Comrade Chairman Dang Thi and Comrade Chairman Tang Saroem [of the Vietnam-Laos and Kampuchea-Laos economic and cultural cooperation commissions respectively]. I wish the two delegations a good trip home. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

#### LAO ENVOY DISCUSSES PRC'S 'UNPRECEDENTED ACTS'

BK190830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0330 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Hanoi, June 19 (AFP) — China triggered several incidents early last month along its 300-kilometer (180 miles) border with Laos where it has beefed up its forces, Laotian Ambassador to Vietnam Khamphoun Tounalou said here today.

Early on May 5 four Chinese shells fell into Lao territory on Hilltops 1433 and 1440, he told a press conference. He added that on May 9, the Laotian district of Hoang Say, located 400 kilometers (248 miles) north of Vientiane, also became the target of Chinese artillery. From May 23, the Chinese sent several soldiers into the same area, near the village of Ban Thong, where they dug "defense fortifications," he said.

"These are unprecedented acts on the part of the Chinese," the Laotian envoy said, without mentioning civilian (or) military casualties on either side.

He also again denounced the "illegal occupation" by Thai troops of three hamlets (Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang), located 550 kilometers (340 miles) north of Bangkok and 20 kilometers (135 miles) west of Vientiane. The envoy noted that since the 1975 communist takeover in Laos, the three hamlets had not been claimed by the Thais.

These incidents are not isolated but are linked to the current tension between China and Vietnam, "the Khmer Rouge provocations in Kampuchea (Cambodia)" and the recent visit to China by Thai Army Commander-in-Chief General Athit Kanlang-ek.

#### LUANG PRABANG RALLY DENOUNCES THAI BORDER ACTION

BK190239 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] On the morning of 16 June, over 3,000 people in Luang Prabang Province held a rally vehemently denouncing Thai reactionary troops' nibbling attack and seizure of Lao villages, namely Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, on 6 June 1984. Attending the rally were Vongphet Saikou gnachongtua, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, and Souvandi Phommali, chairman of the provincial administrative committee, together with a large crowd of representatives of mass organizations and people of various classes.

Souvandi Phommali reported to the rally on vicious acts of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in trampling of Lao sovereignty by acting upon an order of the Beijing reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists. He said: The aim of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in carrying out the illegal acts against Laos is to permanently occupy the three Lao villages.

Such acts are a gross violation of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the LPDR and an arrogant and open violation of the Lao-Thai joint statement signed in 1979 between the prime ministers of the two countries. In addition, by conducting such acts, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have sabotaged the earnest aspirations of the two peoples of Laos and Thailand who want to coexist and maintain good relations of neighborliness. Souvandi Phommali reiterated that the three villages which are now seized by the Thai reactionary troops have been attached to the local administration of Laos since an ancient time.

The rally participants also unanimously agreed to fully support the 13 June statement of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry solemnly condemning the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, demanding that they unconditionally withdraw all their troops from the three Lao villages, and pay compensations to the Lao people for the losses resulting from their acts or they must be solely held responsible for any further incident that may occur.

All rally participants expressed solidarity with the armed forces and people of various tribes of Sayaboury Province and of other areas to together fight resolutely to drive the enemy aggressors out of Lao soil.

#### SRV CULTURE MINISTER TRAN VAN PHAC VISITS

##### Cultural Protocol Signed

BK181054 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Vientiane, June 18 (OANA-KPL) -- A mutual assistance and cooperation on cinematography, publication printing work, arts and culture for 1984-1985 term between Laos and Vietnam was signed here yesterday by Lao Cultural Minister Thongsing Thammavong and Vietnamese first Deputy-Minister of Culture Tran Van Phac. The protocol signed in front of Lao and Vietnamese officials including Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, Nguyen Xuan, also spelled out that the two sides will collaborate in the fields of restoration of historical and artistic sites and the exchange of artistic groups.

##### Calls on Official, Departs

BK190359 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Sali Vongkahmsao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received a courtesy call from Tran Van Phac, member of the CPV Central Committee and first vice minister of culture of Vietnam, and party in Vientiane on the morning of 18 June. The guest and the host conversed with each other in an atmosphere of close and special friendship. They exchanged views on many issues aimed at promoting and expanding the cultural cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries. They also discussed the present tense situation in the region, in particular along the Lao-Thai and the Vietnamese-Chinese borders, which is caused by the Thai ultrarightist powerholders and the Beijing reactionaries with the support of the U.S. imperialists. Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, accompanied the delegation in paying the courtesy call on the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers on this occasion.

On the afternoon of the same day, the SRV cultural delegation left Vientiane for home. It was seen off at Wattai Airport by Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of culture, and Ambassador Nguyen Xuan together with cadres concerned.



SITTHI LASHES OUT AT LAOS FOR WAGING PROPAGANDA

BK190845 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 19 Jun 84 pp 1, 32

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila this morning lashed out at Laos for waging a propaganda campaign against Thailand over the three disputed villages and said he would summon the Laotian Ambassador to meet him today. It was expected that the meeting with Laotian Ambassador Kamphan Simmalavong will follow a high-level meeting this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry to discuss the issue. It was speculated that the meeting would consider appropriate steps to counter Laos' propaganda.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said he considered Laos propaganda has seriously damaged the reputation of Thailand and should be viewed seriously. He said he could not understand the intention of Laos. The minister said that at first the matter had been discussed with the Laotian Ambassador but he wondered why it turned out adversely after the ambassador returned to Laos.

He said he did not know why the Laotian Ambassador distorted all the facts, accusing Thailand of aggression. "Is it possible that Laos listened to another party in waging the propaganda war against Thailand," he said.

He said Thailand had made all efforts not to allow the issue to escalate, but Laos was doing the opposite. He said Thai soldiers were deployed there merely to give protection to road construction crews. ACM Sitthi also reiterated Thailand's claim that the three villages are inside Thai territory. The only village which remains disputed is Ban Mai village which stands on the borderline, he said.

PRASONG URGES LAOS TO HALT 'PROVOCATIONS'

BK190007 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Secretary General of the National Security Council [NSC] Sqd [Squadron] Leader Prasong Sunsiri yesterday called on Laos to stop its provocations against Thailand and to turn to talks with the Thai Government to settle the current border issue. Prasong told reporters after a meeting at the NSC on the Thai-Laotian relations that Thailand wanted to settle all issues with Laos peacefully. He said that the two neighbours could develop stronger friendship if the Laotian leadership was not to allow a "third party" to influence its decision-making.

He said he hoped that Vientiane would turn to talks to settle any problems with Thailand. "The Thai Government and the people are always sympathetic with the Laotian people, who are facing hard economic difficulties, and recently donated an amount of glutinous rice to relieve the plight of the Laotian people," he added.

Prasong brushed aside the call by Vientiane for the withdrawal of Thai troops from the three border villages of Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang in Ban Khok Sub-district of Uttaradit Province, insisting the three villages were on Thai soil. The meeting of the NSC board yesterday reaffirmed that the villages belonged to Thailand, he said.

He added that if the Laotian leadership continued to whip up anti-Thailand sentiments, other countries would be led to think that the Laotian leadership was trying to divert the attention of its people from its administrative mistakes.

NHAN DAN DENOUNCES U.S. MILITARILATION OF SPACE

OW181618 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18 -- The plan for militarization of space and the arms race as a whole now being feverishly stepped up prove that the extremely warlike Reagan administration is pursuing a dangerous militarist policy, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

Analyzing a White House spokesman's statement dated June 16 which said that the United States might propose for the signing of a draft treaty with the Soviet Union on a number of points concerning anti-satellite weapons, the Hanoi daily says that this is a propaganda ploy with a three-fold purpose.

Firstly, to mislead public opinion in the United States and the world on the new and very dangerous move of the U.S. to step up the arms race in space; secondly, to gild Reagan's "goodwill for peace" to stack more chips for him in the coming presidential elections; and thirdly, to cope with the Soviet Union's fair and logical proposals for the prohibition of space militarization which is opposed by the United States.

NHAN DAN points out that in the face of the dangerous scheme of the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet Union put forward important proposals at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly in late 1983 on the signing of a treaty on the prohibition of the use of force in space and from space against the earth.

"These proposals", the paper says, "were reiterated in the statement on the defence of peace and international economic cooperation released by the recent summit economic conference of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Moscow".

"The Vietnamese people," the paper stresses, "join the peaceloving people all over the world in strongly condemning the U.S. extremely dangerous scheme of further militarizing space, seriously threatening peace and the security of all nations".

"We warmly welcome the Soviet Union's goodwill and fully support its constructive initiatives aimed at keeping space forever serene and using it judiciously in the legitimate interests of the whole mankind for today and tomorrow," NHAN DAN concludes.

LANG SON BORDER DISTRICT FORUM ON PRC AGGRESSION

OW181848 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18 -- Trang Dinh, a border district in the northeastern province of Lang Son, has convened a conference of the local armed forces and population to review the experiences in the fight against the Chinese aggressors over the last two months and more.

Participants in the conference included senior officials of the local party committee and administration, and representatives of the local armed forces, and mass organizations in the district as well as from all villages in the district.

It was reported at the conference that in past two months and more since the Chinese authorities launched widespread attacks across the border, the population and armed forces in Trang Dinh District destroyed 31 enemy military positions, and dealt fitting blows to the enemy artillery and intruders, thus firmly defending the national territory and maintaining security for the local people in their life and production. The local population has spent tens of thousands of workdays building military fortifications, repairing roads and transporting ammunition to the battlefronts.

TRUONG CHINH MEETS LAO PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY GROUP

OW151858 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA June 15 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, cordially received here today the visiting delegation of the office of the People's Supreme Assembly (P.S.A) and the Presidential Office of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Sai Phetlasi, deputy general secretary of the P.S.A. Office.

President Truong Chinh warmly welcomed the achievements of the Lao people in implementing the goals of the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. These achievements, he said, made a great contribution to the Lao people's socialist construction and national defence and to the consolidation and development of the special friendship between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. President Truong Chinh thanked the party Central Committee, the state and people of Laos for their great and fraternal support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary struggle in the past and in the present national construction and defence. He expressed the firm belief that the Lao people will succeed in building a prosperous and happy country, thus contributing to the defence of peace and security of the three Indochinese countries and Southeast Asia.

Dealing with the Thai troops' illegal occupation of Lao territory, President Truong Chinh said the Vietnamese people fully support Laos' principled stand expressed in the June 13, 1984 statement of the Lao Foreign Ministry and demand that Thailand get all its troops out of Laos and immediately stop ganging up with the Chinese expansionists in causing tension in the region.

Sai Phetlasi thanked President Truong Chinh for his warm fraternal reception, saying he considered it a fine manifestation of the time-honoured friendship between Laos and Vietnam.

President Truong Chinh asked the delegation to convey his warm greetings and best wishes to party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, President Souphanouvong and all other party and state leaders of Laos.

With President Truong Chinh was Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and State Council. Lao ambassador to Vietnam Khamphoun Tounalom was present on the occasion.

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETES PRK COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

OW171736 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17 -- Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has extended warmest greetings to his Kampuchean counterpart, Bou Thang, on the 33d anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces. The congratulatory message says:



"Thirty-three years ago, the Issarak Army came into being and grew up in the glorious struggle of the Kampuchean people. Together with the Vietnamese People's Army, it defeated the French colonialists. Continuing the glorious cause of the Issarak Army, the Kampuchean people and their Revolutionary Armed Forces fought valiantly and defeated U.S. imperialism and their henchmen, and liberated the country. When the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan junta, flunkies of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, imposed a barbarous genocidal regime on Kampuchea and waged an aggressive war against Vietnam across the common border, once again the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces together with the Kampuchean people rose up to shatter the brutal coercive machine of the traitors. On January 7, 1979, the People's Republic of Kampuchea was founded, ushering in a new era in Kampuchea, that of national independence, freedom and advancing to socialism."

"Over the past five years," the message goes on, "under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, along with the national revival, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army has rapidly grown both qualitatively and quantitatively, firmly defended the revolutionary gains and actively contributed to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole."

After reaffirming the determination of the Vietnamese people and their Armed Forces to fulfil their internationalist duty toward the fraternal Kampuchean people, the message wishes the militant solidarity, close friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, the two armies in particular, constant consolidation and development, and the Kampuchean people and their Armed Forces brilliant success in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth K.P.R.P. Congress.

#### NORTH'S RICE CROP SAID PLAGUED WITH DIFFICULTIES

BK180445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] The entire country planted a total of 1.65 million hectares during this winter-spring rice season, fulfilling 95.2 percent of the area plan and scoring a .9-percent increase over last year's winter-spring crop season -- with the south accounting for 630,000 hectares and the north, 1.02 million hectares. To date the south has finished reaping the winter-spring rice, scoring an average yield of 3.9 metric tons per hectare. The highest rice yield was recorded by An Giang Province with 5.2 metric tons per hectare.

In the north, this year's winter-spring rice yield has been lower than that of last year because of the disparity in yield among the three rice plantings; it is estimated at 2.8 metric tons per hectare against last year's 2.91 metric tons. The north's winter-spring rice crop has been plagued with difficulties. Early in the season, it met a prolonged cold spell resulting in rice seed being resown twice or thrice on 24,000 hectares and in the withering of the rice plants already transplanted on 60,000 hectares. In the middle of the season, serious drought occurred, causing the rice plants to be water-starved on more than 34,000 hectares at one time. Toward the end of the season, some localities were plagued with stem borers and rice blast, which ravaged the blossoming rice plants.

All localities are now intensively reaping the 5th-month spring rice in the north, tending and protecting 569,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, and making preparations for transplanting the 10th-month rice on the entire area targeted at 3.18 million hectares -- 1.31 million hectares for the north and 1.87 million hectares for the south.

Efforts to plant short-term vegetables and subsidiary food crops are also being stepped up. To date the southern localities have planted a total of 62,688 hectares and the north, only 6,544 hectares.

MOKHTAR VIEWS ASEAN PACIFIC DIALOGUE, EEC TIES

BK151409 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that ASEAN's plan to hold a dialogue with Pacific countries will not disadvantage the EEC. Speaking at a press conference in Jakarta today, Minister Mokhtar said that he had gained the impression that the EEC felt that as a result of the dialogue, ASEAN would reduce its cooperation with the EEC. This is not true, because ASEAN continues to hold talks with the EEC, its council as well as its commission. The ASEAN-PACIFIC countries dialogue, which will be held in Jakarta next month following the completion of an ASEAN ministerial meeting, will discuss the future of the Pacific.

Minister Mokhtar also said that in his capacity of chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, he had sent a letter to the British foreign minister, the host of the London meeting attended by seven Western industrialized countries. In the letter, ASEAN called on the countries concerned to continue to pay attention to the interests of Third World countries, especially in the marketing of their products in advanced countries.

'Riled' by Australia's Attitude

BK150952 Hong Kong AFP in English 0823 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Jakarta, June 15 (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said today that Indonesia was getting "riled" by Australia's attitude over the East Timor question. Mr Mochtar also defended Indonesia's decision to bar an Australian delegation's visit to the annexed former Portuguese colony, saying it was his country's right to accept or reject any request. A three-man delegation from the Australian Embassy here was scheduled to visit East Timor in mid-May but the trip was first postponed then cancelled with no official reason given.

"Acceptance is not absolute. It can change when it concerns an area where fighting is taking place," Mr Mokhtar said. Mr Mokhtar said that Indonesia was getting "riled" at Australia's often-expressed concern over East Timor, where military operations are underway against guerrillas of the Fretilin independence movement.

TWO ECONOMIC MINISTERS INVITED TO VISIT USSR

BK161154 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Jakarta, June 16 (AFP) -- Indonesian Economic Coordinating Minister Dr Ali Wardhana and Trade Minister Rachmat Saleh have been invited to visit the Soviet Union to strengthen bilateral economic relations, Soviet trade representative Stanislav P. Polyakov has said. At a press briefing here last night, Mr Polyakov gave no dates for the visit nor did he specify when the invitations were extended. He said Indonesia was the biggest country in Southeast Asia but had the region's smallest trade value with the Soviet Union.

The invitation is seen here as another in a series of recent moves between the two countries to improve relations. Indonesia is staunchly anti-communist, especially in the wake of the aborted allegedly communist-inspired coup of 1965. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja last April visited Moscow, which he said opened up better prospects for increased trade between the two countries. An Indonesian high-level private business delegation is to visit the Soviet Union during a trip June 22-27 that also includes Finland and East Germany.

MALAYSIAVOMD ANNOUNCES 'PRESENT RURAL POLICY' OF CPM

BK141250 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 14 Jun 84

["The Present Rural Policy of the CPM" — approved by CPM Central Committee on 30 April 1984]

[Text] Our country achieved its independence in 1957, but this independence is not complete. At present, our country is a semicolonial country where the economy of the comprador bureaucrat capitalists advances and remnants of the feudal economy still exist. The capitalist economy in our country is a crippled one.

The rural issue is an important problem facing our country's society and revolution. The rural inhabitants of all races on the peninsula represent 63 percent of the total population. Most of them are working masses who have been subjected to multifaceted exploitation and oppression. They are quite poor and live in very miserable conditions.

As a result of multifaceted exploitation and oppression, the broad peasantry has no land or lacks land. This represents the main source of its poverty. During the colonial era, the British imperialists controlled our country's land and exploited it to accumulate as much wealth as possible. At present, the National Front government acts more aggressively. It is distributing large plots of land to the bureaucrat capitalists, comprador capitalists, and foreign monopoly capitalists. It is not only unwilling to distribute land among the peasantry, but it has even seized the peasantry's land through various ways. As such, the land issue is an important problem which must be solved by our country's present revolution.

Among the peasantry in our country, some are settlers under the land development schemes. Although the settlers have been promised possession of land, bureaucrat capitalist institutions have resorted to various tricks to deny their land grants. They have been exploited through illogical debts and oppressed under a cruel system. Some have even been expelled from the schemes. Accordingly, the issue of land possession and the settlers' debts must be solved.

Fishermen have been subjected to the cruel exploitation of the bureaucrat capitalist institutions. They lack fishing equipment. Their life is also very miserable, and, moreover, they are in debt. Consequently, an improvement of their condition is called for. It is an urgent problem.

In rural areas, there are also large numbers of estate workers, particularly those working on rubber and palm oil estates. Also, there are many mining workers and other workers. They live miserably due to the cruel exploitation by bureaucrat capitalists, comprador capitalists, and foreign monopoly capitalists. Improving their living and working conditions and promoting their welfare are also pressing problems which must be solved.

Other inhabitants in rural areas consist of various small bourgeoisie, including white-collar workers in various jobs, middle bourgeoisie, and so on. They have also been pressured and eliminated by the bureaucrat capitalists, comprador capitalists, and foreign monopoly capitalists. Their difficulties must be solved, and their situation must be duly improved.

In an important statement entitled: Long live the CPM, issued on 28 April 1980, the CPM put forward the party's present special program, calling for a struggle to establish a democratic coalition government. Under the program, our party provided objectives and guidelines to solve rural land problems and several current relevant problems in our country.



Based on these objectives and guidelines and on the present concrete situation in our country, the present rural policy of the CPM is to:

1. Distribute plots of land and their possession freely to landless peasants and peasants who lack land. Resist actions of the National Front government which has indiscriminately seized the peasantry's land. Resist the seizure of the so-called illegally occupied land by the peasantry. Recognize the rights of the peasantry and other rural inhabitants to use land for residences and farming, and to earn a living. Solve land problems of livestock breeders in the rural areas logically. Resist the violation of traditional Malay land by the National Front government. Respect the power of sultans over the management of the state land. Protect the land belonging to landlords who are supportive of or neutral to the establishment of a democratic coalition government. Confiscate the land belonging to wicked money lenders and landlords and distribute their land freely to landless peasants and peasants who lack land. Resist the seizure of the people's land by speculators. Protect historical places, plots of land belonging to religious organizations -- mosques, temples, churches, other places of worship; schools; Koranic schools; Islamic teaching schools; Islamic religious institutions; and public welfare organizations -- and protect public welfare land and cemeteries.
2. Resist the imposition of various heavy taxes by the National Front government on the peasantry and other rural working class people. Reduce the leasing of land and interest rates on loans. Guarantee the rights of the peasantry for cultivating lands being leased by them. Overcome the poverty of the rural working class people and upgrade the living standards of the peasantry and other working class people. Guarantee the freedom of the rural working class people in securing their residences, movement, and livelihood. Restructure the agricultural banks so that they can truly serve the interests of the peasantry, fishermen, and other rural working class people to provide them with low interest loans, and assist them in increasing their production and overcoming their problems.
3. Resist the National Front government's policy of buying agricultural products cheaply and selling agricultural equipment, [words indistinct], insecticides, and other things expensively to the peasantry. Restructure the bureaucratic capitalist institutions belonging to the national front government that control the marketing of agricultural products and equipment, [words indistinct] insecticides, and other things and convert them into private organizations which are useful for increasing agricultural products and improving the lives of the peasantry. Implement fair commercial transactions, guarantee reasonable prices for agricultural products and equipments, [words indistinct], insecticides, and other things. Guarantee the freedom of the peasantry for marketing their agricultural products. Establish peasant unions which serve the interests of the peasantry.
4. Restructure the bureaucratic capitalist institutions belonging to the National Front government that control land development schemes and convert them into private organizations which are useful for developing the national economy and improving the lives of the people. Resist the various kinds of fraud committed by bureaucratic capitalist institutions on land settlers, especially fraud in the repayment of debts borrowed by land settlers as well as in the so-called land shareholding cooperative scheme. Provide land grants to the settlers of the land development scheme and guarantee their rights to own and cultivate lands as well as their freedom to market their agricultural products. Abolish all absurd debts which are imposed by bureaucratic capitalist institutions on the land settlers. Establish land settler unions which serve the interests of the land settlers.

5. Ensure that the fate of lands belonging to foreign capitalists will depend on the attitude of their owners toward the establishment of a democratic coalition government; foreign capitalists who support or do not oppose the establishment of a democratic coalition government will be allowed to continue cultivating their lands in accordance with the state laws, while foreign capitalists who oppose the establishment of a democratic coalition government will have their lands seized and nationalized. Ensure that the fate of lands belonging to the bureaucratic and comprador capitalists will similarly depend on the attitude of their owners toward the establishment of a democratic coalition government; bureaucratic and comprador capitalists who support or do not oppose the establishment of a democratic coalition government will be allowed to continue cultivating their lands in accordance with the state laws, while those who oppose it will have their lands seized and nationalized. Ensure that the workers of state mines and estates will participate in the management of the mines and estates so that they can help develop the national economy. Improve the living and working conditions of the workers as well as promote their welfare. Improve the living and working conditions of the workers on private estates and mines and promote their welfare.
6. Protect the estates, mines, industrial complexes, and commerce belonging to the medium and small national capitalists. Assist the development of handicraft industries and other small industries. Provide equal job opportunities and endeavor to solve the rural unemployment problem. Overcome the problem of mass urbanization.
7. Restructure the bureaucratic capitalist institutions belonging to the national front government that control fishery companies. Implement fair commercial transactions and guarantee reasonable prices for fishing produce and equipment. Relax requirements for fishermen who wish to obtain fishing boat licences. Guarantee the rights of fishermen to fish and assist them in their fishing efforts. Establish fisherman unions which serve the interests of the fishermen. Improve the living condition of fishing crews and promote their welfare.
8. Solve logically the land problems faced by working-class people in the new land settlement. Guarantee the freedom of the working class people in the new land settlement in securing their residences, movement, and livelihood.
9. Improve the educational, cultural, health, and sports facilities in the rural areas. Prohibit bureaucratic capitalist organizations from indiscriminately poaching logs. Build waterways and improve water and electricity supplies. Build roads and bridges with a view to improving traffic and transportation. Promote various kinds of welfare services in the rural areas. Protect the safety of lives and property of rural areas dwellers.
10. Resist the forced evictions cruelly perpetrated by the National Front government on the aboriginal people. Guarantee the aboriginal people's freedom to secure residences, movement, and cultivatable land and assist them in increasing their products, improving their living standards, and promoting their welfare.

We call on all the peasantry, including land settlers, fishermen, estate workers, mining workers, and other working class people in the vast rural areas to unite with other people from all walks of life to struggle against the reactionary policies of the National Front government in order to establish a democratic coalition government and to improve the living conditions and guarantee the democratic rights of the rural workers.

## VOMD Editorial Supports Policy

BK171041 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Editorial: "Welcoming the 54th Founding Anniversary of the CPM and Hail the Newly Adopted Rural Policy of the CPM Central Committee"]

[Text] The people of all nationalities in our country welcomed with boundless joy the 54th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Malaya on 30 April this year. In conjunction with this, the party adopted the present rural policy which was approved by the CPM central committee, further glorifying the party's day this year. The present CPM rural policy was introduced under a situation where our country's armed revolutionary struggle has endured for a long term. The patriotic united front is continuously developing. The demands of the people for formation of a democratic coalition government have become more pressing, and the awareness of all nationalities in the rural areas is increasing daily.

The policy has summed up the long struggle of the farmers, estate workers, and rural people from all the nationalities in our country, voicing their desires and pressing demands while clearly indicating the direction for settlement of current rural problems in our country. The present CPM rural policy indicates that the rural problem is an important issue for society and for the revolution in our country. The rural people, comprising all the nationalities in the peninsula, form 63 percent of the total population. Most of them are the working masses who have suffered from repeated exploitation and suppression. The policy clearly exposes the regular exploitation and suppression of the huge farming group who are landless or have little land, and the glaring poverty of the farming group. By this, the policy indicates that the land problem is the key issue to be settled by the revolution in our country at present.

The policy openly exposes that the bureaucrat comprador capitalists in our country, by collaborating with foreign monopolist groups, and using various tricks, have monopolized the vast government lands and seized farm land from the peasants. Their management of this rural land amounts to seizure of the main source of livelihood -- the production equipment -- of the rural people, and they have carried out various kinds of coercions and economic pressures on the masses of rural people until they live below the poverty level. The peasants of our country are burdened by exorbitant land rents and taxes, while settlers are burdened by heavy debts. Estate and mine workers face hard living and working conditions, while fishermen, livestock rearers, and the aborigines suffer cruel exploitation and discrimination. Other educated rural people working for big or small capitalists, the medium and small landowners, and also the broad-minded aristocratic group have also experienced hardship and dismissals. Their situation has become difficult.

Beyond that this, the Malay reserve lands have also been violated. The settlement, activities, and livelihood of the people in new villages have been obstructed and made difficult.

These are the problems facing the rural people. It is clear that the rural people either do not possess or are short of land. They are struggling under the pressure of debts, rents, and heavy taxes. They are prohibited from marketing their agricultural produce freely and are only allowed to sell their produce cheaply and buy production equipment and their basic needs at a high price. They are not given equal rewards even though they have carried out a lot of work. In short, what is inflicted on these people is incredible. They are in genuine need of improvement to the pressing situation.



In terms of national policy, the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique is the representative of the bureaucrat comprador capitalist class and also the foreign investors' monopoly group. Their various anticommunist and antipeople policies, especially in the new economic policy which they launched, are the main cause of rural poverty. Nevertheless, the ruling clique is shouting that it wants to eradicate poverty, irrespective of race, especially in the rural areas. The propaganda is aimed at cheating the rural people and obstructing their consciousness and unity. The trick of the ruling clique will surely fail because their actions, especially those resulting from the launching of the new economic policy, have long made the poor poorer and the rich richer in our country. On the one hand, a handful of the bureaucrat comprador capitalists will remain rich, while on the other hand the people of all nationalities are becoming poorer daily. Especially visible is the poverty of the rural people.

These realities have unmasked the so-called eradication of poverty claimed by the ruling clique. The rural people of all nationalities have been exploited and suppressed. Their basic needs are identical even though there are differences in language, culture, religious belief, customs, and so on. Nevertheless, this should certainly not become an obstacle for the people of all nationalities to unite and fight the common enemy.

The Kuala Lumpur ruling clique is continuously pitting the rural people against each other by raising ethnic problems. Meanwhile, the members of the ruling clique are entirely made up of the upper class of various nationalities, and even though they come from different ethnical groups they closely collude with each other to exploit and support the workers.

The people can also see for themselves that all the ruling cliques are entirely different in race or in the color of their skin from the foreign monopoly capitalist. Nevertheless, they totally surrender themselves to the foreign capitalists but act differently toward the local people. They have never lessened at all the exploitation and suppression inflicted on the people, even though they are brothers of the same race. This shows to the people the basic truth that the act of exploitation and suppression does not take into account the question of nationality.

The vast rural population should expose the ruling clique's conspiracy of pitting the nationalities against each other and strongly unite, irrespective of nationality and color, to firmly oppose the ruling clique which are exploiting and suppressing the people.

All this while, the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique has been spreading lies and crossly defaming the CPM, alleging that the CPM is an enemy of religion and that it opposes the sultans, aristocrats, and so on. However, truth overcomes their slick tongues. All this while, the ruling clique's acts of violating and usurping the land and properties of religious and welfare organizations have frequently occurred.

Not long ago, Mahathir and Musa Hitam insanely intervened in and even tried to seize the rights and powers of the Yang Dipertuan Agung [paramount ruler] and the sultans. The people know this. On the other side, we see that the CPM's present rural policy clearly stipulates that the CPM protects land of historical significance, land belonging to religious organizations, mosques, temples, churches, and other places of worship, schools, Islamic religious schools, Koranic schools, endowment, public welfare organizations, public recreational land, and cemeteries. The policy also contains a stipulation upholding the sultan's authority over the management of state land and protecting land owned by landlords who support or are neutral about the formation of a democratic coalition government.

All these indicate that the CPM is not only active in struggling and defending the interests of the rural working people, but that it also sincerely cares for and safeguards the rights and due interests of religious, cultural, educational and welfare organizations and the sultans and aristocrats.

It should also be mentioned here that in order to usurp land and expand at will the financial powers of the bureaucrat compradors into the agricultural sector, the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique announced the so-called State Agricultural Policy at the beginning of this year and clearly stated that those farmers participating in the then projected land schemes had to relinquish their tiny plots in their home villages. It meant that the ruling clique resorted to all kinds of means to force the farmers to give up their lands besides coercing them to join the land scheme.

The farmers who join the land schemes as pioneers are not entitled to own land, because the ruling clique is carrying out the so-called land share system in various land schemes. The land grants, which the pioneers should be entitled to, have all been taken over by the state cooperative management. This makes the pioneers slave farmers in another form; they are denied owning even a measly piece of land.

The ruling clique, in its so-called state agricultural policy, further established that in the future, rice fields and other farms would be managed as plantations. The ruling clique said that the plantation system would facilitate the establishment of large scale business management to reap overflowing profits.

In fact, this is all a trick. The so-called plantation method is nothing but a means of providing facilities to large plantations owners -- the bureaucrat comprador capitalists -- to get hold of small plots owned by farmers.

To oppose the destruction of the state's natural resources and the exploitation and suppression of the rural people by the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique and to solve current land problems and others related to the rural areas, the CPM has produced the present rural policy. The policy contains 10 provisions, including those calling for the free distribution of land to landless farmers or those having little land; opposing various heavy taxes imposed by the national front government on the farmers and other rural workers; opposing the sale of agricultural products at a cheap rate; protecting medium and small landowners; handling the lands owned by foreign capitalists in different ways; restructuring bureaucratic capital institutions; improving the standard of living of the inhabitants of the new villages and that of the aborigines and overcoming the problems faced by them; expanding the development in rural areas; and so on. All these reflect the present interests and basic interests of the various strata of all nationalities in the rural areas. Only then will the policy be supported with sincerity by the broad rural population.

The vast rural population will surely unite strongly under the guidance of this policy and struggle to make this policy reach its objectives, march courageously forward to develop mass movements in rural areas, and furthermore build a democratic coalition government.

SECRET MARSHALLS REACTIVATED TO FIGHT CRIME

HK181044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] President Marcos has appointed secret marshalls to protect the public against criminal elements, especially during the recent opening of classes. In an announcement in the newspapers, the president said that these law enforcers will be on regular duty from afternoon until dawn each day to strengthen the campaign against crime throughout Metropolitan Manila. The secret marshalls are authorized to use their firearms to combat robbers and other criminal elements.

The president has reactivated the secret marshalls after reports of widespread cases of robberies, especially in Metropolitan Manila. The marshalls are composed of Army officials and other military personnel, as well as members of the police and presidential guard bataillon. Armed with new types of weapons, they will employ new methods to fight crime. When the secret marshalls were first used in 1982, there was a large drop in the crime rate in Manila. After the operations were discontinued, the criminals resumed their activities.

MARCOS ASSURES ON REPAYING FOREIGN DEBTS

HK180318 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] President Marcos says the Philippines will not renege on its indebtedness and commitments. He told reporters yesterday [17 June] that there was a proposal not to pay foreign obligations, as one other borrower countries have done [as heard]. The chief executive, however, countered that the Philippines is not ready to do that. In the international world, the president said, anything you own abroad will be foreclosed the moment you say you are not going to pay.

At the same time, the president revealed that the IMF team now in the country and government negotiators are just about agreed on the basic contents of the letter of intent to be submitted to the IMF board in Washington. Submission of the letter of intent, according to the president, will pave the way for the early approval of the Philippines' request for a \$650 million standby credit.

The president also corrected misimpressions that the government had been going on a carefree borrowing spree. He said the government borrowed only when it was necessary to keep the accounts current.

CABINET TO HOLD CLOSED SESSIONS ON 1985 BUDGET

HK151007 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Cabinet intends to make the 1985 national budget coincide with the government's program for a balanced agroindustrial economy. The plans to make the national outlay supportive of the agroindustrial program were discussed by the Cabinet yesterday. Budget Minister Manuel Alba said the new appropriation will form the government's response to the need to stabilize the economy and modify the development program.

The budgetary plan aims to take advantage of the benefits from the emerging world economic recovery. The Cabinet has decided to hold closed-door sessions on the budget in the next few days. The bill on the budget has to be submitted to the Batasan before June 30. The budget is the first measure the Batasan must approve before other bills can be tackled.



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**DATE FILMED**

20 JUNE 1984

